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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozechah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 307

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1938

PRICE: ONE ANNA

Cadell To Leave Rajkot State?

Victory For States People

Sardar's Triumphant Announcement Of Compromise Terms

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Dec. 26. Sardar Vallabhbhai, while declaring terms of the Rajkot compromise said that draft of the compromise was made by Mahatmaji at Shegaon. "It has been accepted by the Thakore Saheb with very little change. The Thakore Saheb with his councillors discussed all points for eight hours with the sole object of popular appeasement.

It has been decided to form a Committee, of which the President and two members shall be appointed by the State, and seven members shall be of the Praja. In all, a body of ten shall be formed. The President will not be Sir Patrick Cadell, because he is to go; so let him leave Rajkot. This Committee shall hold the power of administration. The Thakore will take ten per cent. of revenue for his personal expenses. The people will get a constitution which the above Committee may recommend. Within one month the Committee will have to report to the State regarding the constitution. Now take the State electric light and purchase goods of the State cotton mills. Sardar Patel concluded: "Stick to the present position firmly; otherwise the boat that has come at shore will be overturned before reaching the shore. I congratulate the Thakore Saheb who dismissed the European Dewan, and the credit for this compromise goes only to the Thakore Saheb, and not a bit to his advisers or officers.

TEXT OF DRAFT

(From Our Special Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Dec. 26. Following is the text of the draft which is signed by the Thakore Saheb and endorsed by Sardar Patel and all Councillors.

After having observed the growth of popular feeling and the regrettable sufferings of our people during the last few months, for the redress of what they have considered to be their grievances and after having discussed the whole situation with the Council and Vallabhbhai Patel, we are convinced that the present struggle and sufferings should end immediately.

REFORMS COMMITTEE

We have decided to appoint a committee of ten gentlemen who should be subjects or servants of our State three of whom will be State officers and seven subjects of our States, whose names will be declared hereafter.

The President of the Committee will be a person appointed by His Highness.

This Committee shall draw up, by the end of January, after proper investigations, a report to us recommending a scheme of reforms so as to give the widest possible powers to our people consistently with our obligations to the Paramount Power and with our prerogative as a Ruling Chief.

It is our desire that our Privy Purse shall henceforth be regulated in the manner laid down in the circular of Chamber of Princes.

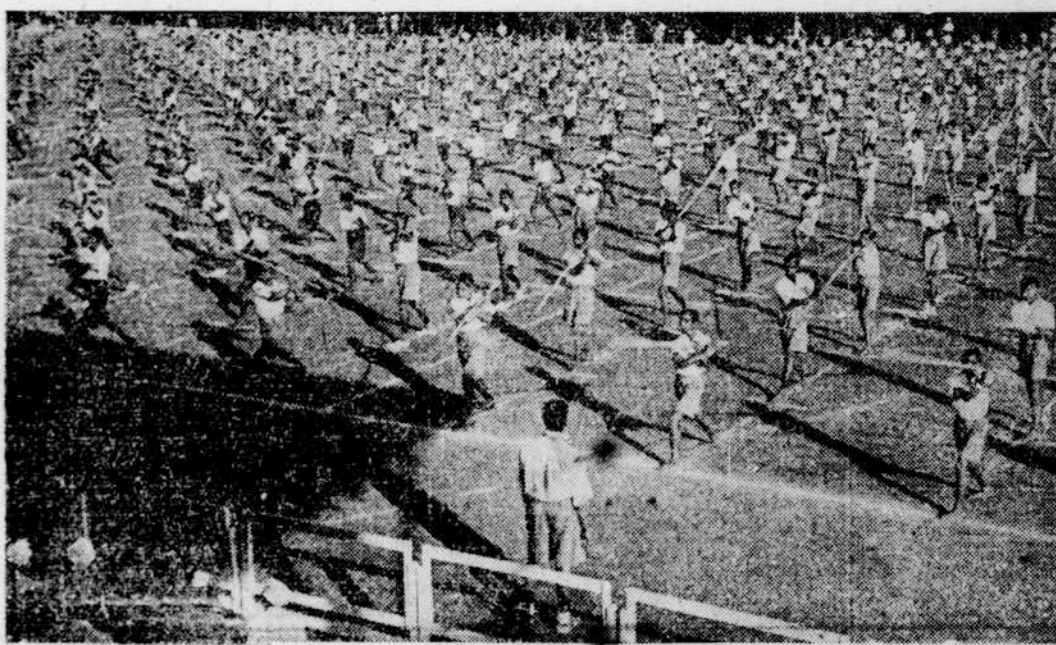
We desire furthermore to assure our people that we have intended to consider and give effect to the scheme that may be referred to us by the said Committee.

AMNESTY TO POLITICALS
It being understood that all unconstitutional agitation shall immediately cease as a necessary

(Continued on page 13, col. 3)

Indian Youth Takes To Mass Demonstrations—Seen In Bombay On Monday

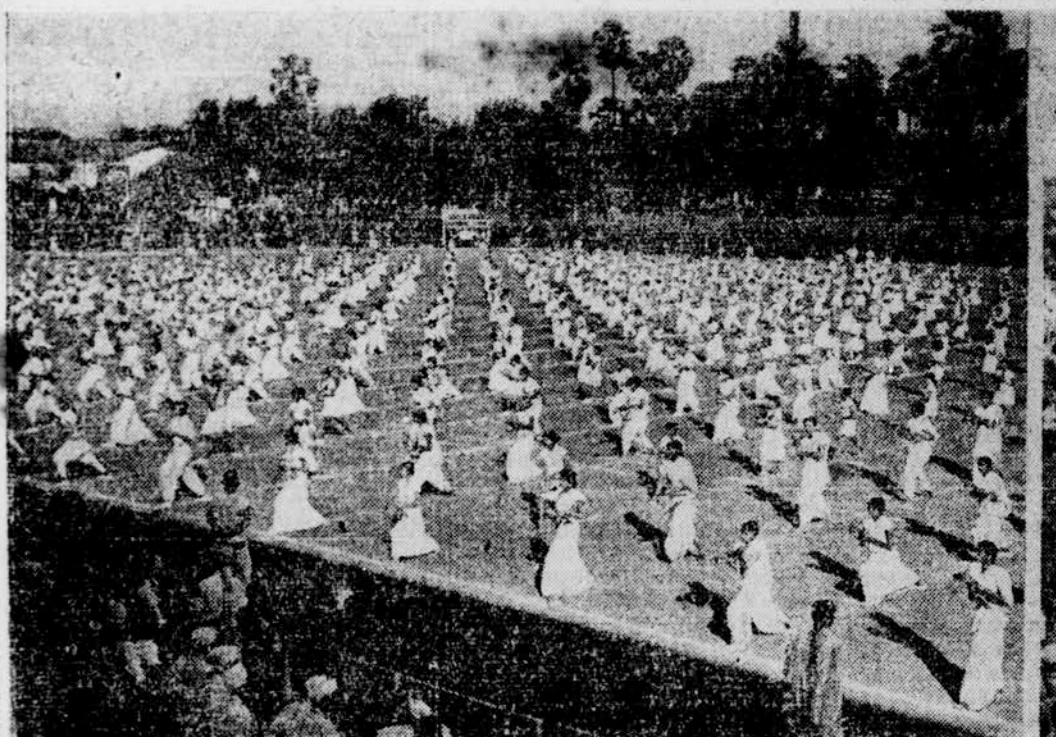
(MAHARASHTRA PHYSICAL CULTURE CONFERENCE)



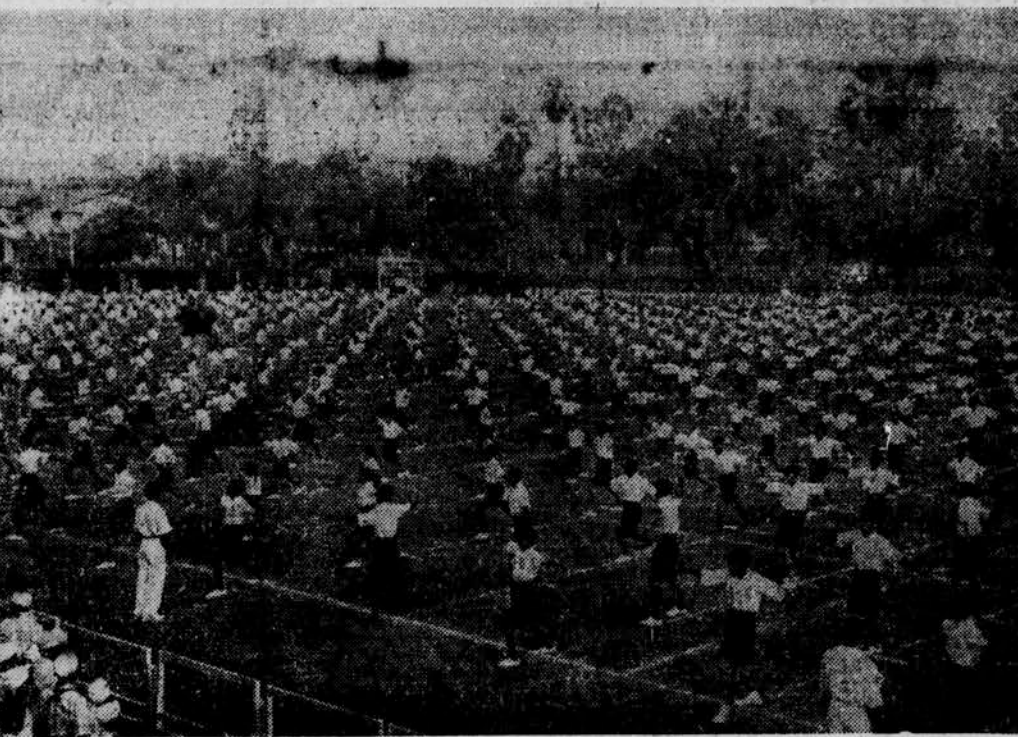
Boys at Lathi Drill at St. Xavier's College Stadium.



Boys and Girls at Surya-Namaskar.



Girls At Lezim Demonstration.



Four Thousand Budding Indian Youths at Drill.

Responsible Govt. For Rajkot People Amnesty For Politicals: Satyagraha To End

Committee To Be Appointed With Praja Parishad Majority

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, DEC. 26.

A pamphlet signed by the 14th Dictator, issued this morning, declares that AFTER THREE MONTHS' FIGHT THE RAJKOT STRUGGLE ENDS IN THE COMPLETE VICTORY FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE.

Yesterday by a special plane Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Samaldas Gandhi came here and were immediately called to the Palace for discussions.

THE RULER HAS AGREED TO ESTABLISH RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN THE STATE.

ALL REPRESSIVE MEASURES HAVE BEEN WITHDRAWN AND ALL POLITICALS WILL BE RELEASED.

Arrangements are being made to take out released politicals in a big procession.

SHOCKING RAILWAY TRAGEDY

Eighty-five Killed And 320 Injured In Roumania

SUCHAREST, Dec. 26.

It is officially stated that at least 85 persons were killed and 320 injured when two trains col-

B. P. C. C. RECEPTION TO SARDAR PATEL TO-DAY

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will give a public reception to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who arrives at the Juhu Aerodrome at 5 p. m. to-day (Tuesday), after the successful termination of negotiations at Rajkot.

lided between Galatzi and Kischineff on X'mas eve.

Owing to breakdown of communications. The news only reached here this morning, when the Minister for Transport left for the scene. The trains were on the same line through a mistake caused by heavy storms disrupting communication.

Revolution In Shortest Time Bombay Greets Rajkot Fighters

Bhulabhai's Tribute To Sardar Patel And Thakore Saheb

Congress circles in Bombay and the citizens hailing from Rajkot are jubilant over the success achieved by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the Rajkot struggle.

BOMBAY'S GREETINGS

A CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE ON BEHALF OF THE B. P. C. C. WAS SENT TO HIM IN THE EVENING. A PUBLIC RECEPTION WILL BE ARRANGED ON WEDNESDAY EVENING AT THE AZAD MAIDAN. IT IS EXPECTED THE SARDAR WILL BE BACK IN BOMBAY ON TUESDAY.

VICTORY FOR SATYAGRAHA

Referring to the success of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, President of the B.P.C.C. said:

"This is the first unqualified success of Satyagraha movement." (Continued on page 13, col. 3)

CALL FOR FULL MOBILISATION

Emperor On Japanese Mission In East Asia

TOKIO, December 26.

The Emperor in a speech from the Throne opening the Diet said that the Japanese forces had occupied important parts of China, but the enhancement of national spirit and full mobilisation of entire national resources were necessary for building up a new order in East Asia and safeguarding the stability of East Asia.

The Emperor expressed gratification over "the increased cordiality" of relations with the Treaty Powers.

The House of Representatives adopted the draft reply to the speech pledging the loyalty and devotion of the nation, to the Throne and national solidarity in stabilising East Asia.

BORDER CONCENTRATION

Reports of fresh concentration of Japanese troops in Manchukuo-Soviet border are described by the war office as groundless, but it is admitted replacements are sent to Manchukuo at regular intervals. A War Office spokesman declared that there were no reports of tension from the frontier.—Reuter.

PROTEST AGAINST BOMBING

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.

The State Department has announced that the American Ambassador in Tokio has presented a new protest to Japan against the bombing of American property in China.

It is stated that the protest covered many bombings in recent months, which Japan had promised to investigate. No satisfactory reply had been received to earlier protests, and so the Ambassador has again called the Japanese Government's attention to the matter and requested cessation of such attacks.

A Tokio message says:—

British and American Ambassadors called separately on Mr. Arita, Foreign Minister to-night. The Japanese Agency understands that the former urged a solution of the outstanding questions with regard to British concessions in China. The American Ambassador is reported to have drawn attention to alleged bombing cases in China.—Reuter.

BEGUM ANSARI'S LEGACY

(From A Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 24.

The 'fatihah' ceremony of the late Begam Ansari was performed yesterday morning at Dares Salam. Among those who attended it were Mufti Kifayatullah, Maulanas Habibul Rahman, Sahibzada Dr. Saadul Zafar Khan, Mr. Shabbir Qureshi, Justice Sir Abdul Rahman, Mr. Abdul Jalil Khan, Home Secretary, Rampur State, Khan Bahadur Abdul of Aligarh, Professor Mohd Mujib, Mr. Kohli and Mr. Nandan Saran.

Qazi Nizamul Haq, brother of Begam Ansari, announced that the late Begam Sahiba had gifted her house, Dares Salam, and other property to her daughter, Begam Zohra Ansari.

CABINET RESIGNS

BAGHDAD, Dec. 26.

The Cabinet has resigned, and a new one has been formed by General Nuri Said who was exiled after the Coup d'etat of October, 1936, and returned last year. The members of the Cabinet are all new. Gen. Nuri Said is the Premier and Foreign Minister General Tahahashimi, Minister for Defence Interior, Rustam Haidar, for Finance.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated

Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS

are inserted in these

Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY

Is offered to our Adletters Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE

are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (—), "The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE

WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Required a Heroine and a Hero for a story with African background to be shot both in Africa and in India. Applicants should apply with their latest photographs in 3 different poses to Box No. 11194 "Bombay Chronicle".

Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.
Wanted—A Branch Secretary for our Poona Branch, gentlemen with experience & good connections should please address their applications by the 10th January, 1939 to—Mr. Rajendra Kumar Jain, Director In-charge, Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

Diesel Engine Fitters.—Applications are invited for two vacancies as Diesel Engine Fitters for Military Harbour duty launch. Qualifications:—Diesel Engines and a Fitters with Watchkeeping experience on Marine Diesel Engines and a working knowledge of small electrical generating plant. Pay:—As Engine Drivers 1st Class Rs. 125-5-150. Apply in writing on or before 29th December 1938, stating age, educational and technical qualifications and practical experience with copies of certificates to the Captain Superintendent, His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockyard, Bombay. (11175)

TO BE LET

To Let for High Class Hindoos, Single and Double Rooms fully ventilated, cheap rent, with water accommodation near Tram and Station, 510, Arthur Road, Tardeo, Ganjwala Building.

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

College of Dentistry.—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (9357)

192. MEDICAL ADLETS

Sexus Paste, best and cheapest. Contraceptive. Gelotube, best and cheapest. Venereal Preventive. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (10710)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted cloth canvassing agents. Pay Rs. 100/- T. A. 50/-. Apply for terms and free samples. Watson Cloth Mills, Ludhiana. (Pb.) (11163)

Agents to sell Woollen & Silk cloth. Pay Rs. 50/- to 150/- P.M. No investment in any shape. Hand-jestic House, Ludhiana. (Punjab) (11163A)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch	Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0	

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supplying Sluice Valves, Cast Iron Pipes and Specials so as to reach the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, on or before the 10th January, 1939. Copy of the Tender Form can be had from the office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 2. (Sd.) C. R. DESAI, Ag. Municipal Engineer, Ahmedabad Municipality, Ahmedabad, 23rd December, 1938. 10195.

SUPPLY OF BOTTLES.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of new and/or second hand, clear glass quart bottles, pints and flasks to the Government Central Distillery, Nasik Road, and its dependent warehouses for one year commencing from 1st April, 1939.

2. About 2,100 gross quarts and 5,700 gross pints and flasks are required during the year.

3. With the empty quarts, pints and flasks, corks (straight or tapering) of superior quality or crown lever caps as the case may be, should be supplied free of cost. Inferior corks will not be accepted. The corks should have "G. C. D. Nasik Road" mark branded thereon. Samples of bottles etc., and corks or crown lever caps should be sent along with the tender quotations.

4. Details regarding the capacity and shape of bottles and corks or crown lever caps and the conditions of supply, may be obtained from the office of the Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per set.

5. Tenders should be submitted to reach the Commissioner of Excise, not later than 12 noon (S.T.) on 30th January 1939.

COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE, Bombay.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of, Cast Iron Double Flanged Pipes & Specials, etc. to the Ahmedabad Municipality so as to reach the undersigned on or before Tuesday the 10th January, 1939, at 4 P.M. The tenders should be accompanied with earnest money at 1 per cent of the tendered amount without which no tender will be considered.

The copy of the specification, and tender form can be had from the Store Keeper on application, on payment of Re. 1. The tenders are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender. (Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT, Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, Store Office, Dated 23-12-1938.

ASTROLOGERS.

Prof. N. A. Mawn, Astrologer Palmist and Spiritual Healer, in all life-matters of world-wide reputation is now at 351, Girgaum Road, opp. Thakoreddar, P.O., next to Sincere dawkhana, Bombay. 2. A chance for one and all. Now reduced charges to the minimum for every one's benefit. A Rupee per question, or Rs. 10 for full life reading. Excellent testimonials from heads of Government. Wonderful Jantras are prepared on request for relief and success. Consultation in person or by post. Satisfaction guaranteed. Visiting Hours 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 9 p.m.

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Forgery Detection Bureau: 20 Hanam St., Bombay, Director Parmeshwar Dayal, M.A., Hand-writing Expert. (11163B)

Public Notices

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY & MONDAY, the 31st instant & 2nd proximo, these days being Public Holidays (NEW YEAR) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. A. McCULLOCH, Secretary & Treasurer, Bombay, 22nd December, 1938. 10132

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the Chief Officer upto 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 10th January 1939 for constructing a Public Swimming Pool on Dutch road estimated to cost about Rs. 10,000 as per plans and specifications which along with other particulars such as conditions of contract etc., can be seen in the office of the undersigned during office hours.

Tender forms & Specifications can be had on payment of Rs. 2. A sum of Rs. 100 must accompany the tender as earnest money. The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

M. C. MEHTA, Municipal Engineer, Borough Municipality, Surat, Municipal Office, Surat, Dated 24-12-38. 10197

KARACHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

(Stores Department).

ANNUAL TENDERS for the year 1939-40 are invited for supplies of the undermentioned classes of stores.

Tenders, which should be in the prescribed form and in sealed cover, accompanied by a cash deposit, as shown in each tender form, should be delivered to the Accountant, Karachi Municipal Corporation at the Municipal Office on Bunder Road upto 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) on the dates as hereunder noted:—

23. Asphalt & Emulsion 17-1-1939.
24. Steam Coal 24-1-1939.
24-A Steam Coal for Dumlootie 24-1-1939.

Tender forms, (which contain the conditions of Tender & Contract) can be had on payment of Re. 1/ in cash for each form, (which amount will not be returnable) from the Office of the Chief Store-keeper on Lawrence Road. 10198.

THE INDIAN SUGAR SYNDICATE, LTD.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from respectable and influential firms of good standing and repute having experience of sugar trade, for appointment as Selling Agents of the Syndicate. Applications should state experience, names of partners (if a firm), areas and sphere of activity, quantity of sugar handled, a list of their branches and agencies and the security offered. Only persons already in the sugar trade need apply. Applications should be addressed to the MANAGER, The Indian Sugar Syndicate Ltd., 100, Olive St., Calcutta and should reach or before the 5th January, 1939. 10196.

Auction Sales

A CONSIGNMENT OF 40 DORIES of various designs and different sizes suitable for drawing and bed rooms will be sold by Public Auction on Thursday, the 29th inst. at 3 p.m. at the Room of the undersigned. 25% deposit on knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance immediately on the close of the sale.

SORAJEE COWASJEE & CO., 123, Meadows Street, Bombay.

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

ERROL FLYNN
BETTE DAVIS

In Warner Bros. Dramatic Hit
THE

SISTERS
SISTERS
SISTERS

(By Arrangement with Western India Theatres Ltd.)

Bombay Government's
Prohibition Drive

Medical Relief And Village Industries Schemes

The following are extracts from the survey of the work of the Bombay Government for the second half year, since it took charge:—

Sixty-four excise shops in the province have been ordered to be removed to unobjectionable sites, the new sites to be 100 yards from a hospital, school or place of worship and not in the close vicinity of mills and factories, at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh of revenue.

An examination of the figures of sales of country liquor, toddy, and foreign liquor in Bombay City showed that a large proportion of the total consumption takes place on the monthly pay days of mills and on the next day following. Temptation of liquor and toddy shops being open on the days when the mill labourer has just received his pay leads to a serious waste and economic loss to the labouring classes. Government therefore decided to close from August 1938, all excise shops in the Town and Island of Bombay (excluding opium and hemp drug shops) on the monthly pay days of most of the mills and factories and the day after these days usually being the 10th and the 11th of the month. The cost of this measure is estimated at Rs. 7.30 lakhs during the current year.

Besides the introduction of dry and total prohibition schemes and the closure and removal of excise shops, Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 40,000 for prohibition propaganda as a part of its prohibition policy.

MEDICAL RELIEF.
The Bombay Government have recently sanctioned two important schemes for providing medical relief in rural areas.

The first relates to the extension of a former scheme for subsidising medical practitioners in six selected rural centres. Government have now decided to open in all 200 centres for medical aid in the province by giving subsidies to private medical practitioners. The subsidy will be given to Allopathic medical practitioners and to some Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners who may get themselves registered.

Under the new scheme each subsidised medical practitioner professing the allopathic system of medicine will ordinarily be in charge of three or four villages easily accessible by road or rail, and he will be expected to visit them on definite days of the week. He will be subject to such rules or orders as have been, or may from time to time be, prescribed by Government. He will receive a subsidy of Rs. 50 a month plus a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 25 a month if his duties are not confined to one village area. He will also receive an annual grant of Rs. 350 for medicines and instruments. The total cost of subsidising each medical practitioner will thus amount to Rs. 1,250 per annum on the assumption that he will ordinarily be allotted three or four villages. Four-fifths of this cost (or Rs. 1,000 a year on account of each subsidised medical practitioner) will be borne by Government and the remaining one-fifth will have to be borne by the District Local Board concerned.

The conditions relating to the payment of subsidies to Ayurvedic and Unani medical practitioners will be the same as those relating to the payment of subsidies to medical practitioners of the Allopathic system, with the difference that the Ayurvedic and Unani medical practitioners will be paid a subsidy of Rs. 30 per annum each plus a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 15 per annum each and that the allowance for medicine to be placed at the disposal of each such practitioner will be Rs. 150 per annum.

NURSES AND MIDWIVES.
The second scheme of medical relief consists of a special provision for an increased number of qualified nurses and midwives in the districts. Under a scheme sanctioned in 1936 Government undertook to pay one-third of the cost of any additional nurses employed by the District Local Boards. The response of the District Local Boards was disappointing. Few Boards took advantage of the facilities offered by Government. The scheme has now been revised and it provides for the appointment of four additional qualified nurses or midwives in

each of the nineteen districts of this province, except the Bombay Suburban District. The nurses and midwives employed under the scheme may either be attached to the District Local Board dispensaries or allowed to settle and work in a group of villages like the subsidised medical practitioners, as the District Local Board may desire, subject to the approval of the Surgeon General. The above scheme will cost over Rs. 36,000 to Government.

NEW INDUSTRIES.
Important steps are being taken to develop new industries in the province. While encouragement to cottage industries, such as hand weaving and spinning, khadi manufacture, hand made paper, etc., still continues, Government have started experiments in other directions also.

A scheme has been approved for making experiments in artificial silk and the possibilities of developing a sericulture industry are being examined. Investigations are also proceeding with a view to develop the paper industry. A scheme for helping a pencil industry if the quality of wood found in the forests is suitable is also under consideration. The Southern Division of the province abounds in stone which can possibly be used for the manufacture of slate. Samples of stone have been sent to America for ascertaining their value for starting an industry of this kind. The leather tanning school already sanctioned will come into existence early next year, by which time the requisite buildings will be ready at Chandevala-Ki-Wadi at Khar (Bombay Suburban District). The school will teach not only the processes of leather tanning but also those of preparing finished products from leather.

Schemes for the development of the fishing industry are also in progress. One of these provides for the construction of a big launch costing about Rs. 40,000 and the appointment of a demonstrator to reach fishermen modern technique, while a biologist will be entrusted with the work of grading fish according to quality.

Sanction has also been accorded to the establishment of two model demonstration fish curing sheds in the existing fish curing yards at Malvan in the Ratnagiri district and Majali in the Kanara district where demonstrations of improved methods of curing fish will be given for the benefit of the fishermen.

Government have also sanctioned a scheme for establishing a pottery factory in Bombay and a special research worker has been engaged for this purpose. Provision is being made by the Industries Department for dyeing demonstrations in villages, a wool weaving school, village farming lacquer work and art crafts. The Committee appointed to advise Government regarding the purchase of Swadeshi goods for Government Departments has submitted its report.

The State-Aid to Industries Rules are being liberalised so that it will not be necessary for applicants for loans to furnish sureties; it will be enough if they are able to give adequate collateral security the value of which is twice the amount of the loans asked for. Simple interest will be charged instead of compound interest. The present limit of Rs. 10,000 up to which loans could be granted to any one individual will be done away with. Many enterprising persons applied to Government for grant of loans and these applications are being dealt with on merits. It may, however, be mentioned that the All-India Spinners' Association has been granted a loan of Rs. 38,000 free of interest, repayable after 2 years.

RELIEF TO HARIJANS.

The Bombay Government can claim to have given a bold lead to the rest of India in dealing with the Harijan problems. The Bombay Harijan Temple Worship (Removal of Disabilities) Act passed in the early part of the year was a statutory measure permitting trustees of temples, if they so desire, to open Hindu temples for worship to Harijans. It is an enabling measure and removes certain legal difficulties in the way of those who are convinced of the justice of the claim of Harijans for free and unrestricted admission to temples for worship. The reaction to this seems to have been very favourable. Many temples have recently been thrown open to the depressed classes. Government have devised stringent measures to safeguard the rights of the Scheduled Classes in regard to the use of public wells. All officers of Government are enjoined to deal severely with all cases where Scheduled Castes are prevented from using the wells. In

LESSON OF TURKEY FOR INDIA

Tagore's Tributes To Kemal Ataturk

CALCUTTA.
"All Asia is mourning Kemal to-day not merely because he made Turkey politically free, but mainly because he freed Turkey from the coils of ignorance and stupidity. The unfortunate nation that has not taken his lesson must decay and die," said Dr. Rabindranath Tagore in an article on "Kemal Pasha" with the reading of which to-day, there opened the second annual session of the All-India Progressive Writers' Conference at Asutosh Memorial Hall. The Poet could not attend the Conference but sent the article.

HOPES IN CHINA

He added: "Perhaps the vitality that he has refused into the Turkish nation will not die out—but we, the most hapless of beings—whom in Asia shall we look up to? Gone are the days when we could look hopefully at Japan. To-day, our only consolation is in the hope that China, whipped up to life by pain, will become doubly powerful and defeat Japan. China, we know, will not be conquered even if she is defeated. Once that great Chinese people can wake up, that awakening is bound to have repercussions on India. China's regeneration, therefore, is a great, though indirect gain to India." The Poet said that the habit of clinging to the past had led us to endless misery and humiliation. And in course of time, the impact of the West destroyed our own civilization, uprooted the culture that had once spread into the remotest villages.

DESTRUCTION OF CULTURE

"Sitting at the feet of foreign school masters we grew more and more convinced that our powerlessness and ignorance were inherent, and that our destiny was to bear the chains of stupidity, superstition and subservience to the West. Then, we took it for granted that we have got to be guided by foreign rulers, else we cannot move at all. To lift up folded hands of supplication for their favours that seemed to be the sole purpose of our existence. Not even, the Congress heroes of the day even dared to think that our own strength must win what is ours by right."

"Trodden down by all", continued the Poet with eyes raised to the skies, with bells ringing and conch-shells blowing, we have, from time to time, declared that we were spiritually supreme and they are more than mere materialists."

"It is over a century to-day that we are tethered by domination of a powerful Western race. Even in this present century, when mechanical efficiency has reached its highest point, we are famished, diseased and altogether crippled."

Greater Maharashtra Conference

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

The eighth session of the "Brihan-Maharashtra Parishad" (greater Maharashtra Conference) commenced here this afternoon in the Pandit of the Conference in Bhopal, under the presidency of Diwan Bahadur L. P. Kulkarni, retired Post-Master General Lucknow and Patna. Delegates from all parts of India attended the Conference.

In the course of his Presidential address, Diwan, Bahadur Kulkarni stressed the need of unity among Maharastrians who have settled in Provinces outside Maharashtra, which, he said far from leading to friction with the people of the respective provinces, would be conducive to the establishment of happier relations with them.—A. P.

particular steps are taken to ensure deterrent punishment for those who foul the drinking water of Scheduled Castes, to stop or curtail grants to local bodies and, if necessary, to supersede them in case they fail to carry out their obligation to throw open public wells and tanks to all castes and communities without distinction. Government have also warned local authorities that no grants will be paid to them in respect of a school where admission is refused to Scheduled Caste pupils on grounds of caste or community, and it is emphasised that it is the declared policy of Government that no discrimination should be made against Scheduled Castes, in educational institutions aided from public funds.

Instructions have been issued to the Superintendents of Police to see that the rules which forbid any discrimination against members of the Scheduled Classes in respect of the use of public buses or conveyances are strictly enforced and that breaches of these rules are severely dealt with.

HIS FRIENDS
SHUNNED HIM

30 days later most popular of all

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and directed by
SOHRAB MODI

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When Ambedkar Will Join Congress

DECLARATION AT RECEPTION TO SAHAJANAND

"I am willing to give it in writing that the Independent Labour Party and I as its spokesman, will join the Indian National Congress in any struggle that it may start to fight the Federation. I am prepared to give it in writing that if the Congress Ministry resigned office in protest against Federation, the Independent Labour Party will not take up the vacant posts and will use all its power and influence to prevent others from running the administrative machinery."

This declaration was made by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, at a reception, which he gave to Swami Sahajanand, President of the All-India Kisan Sabha, on Sunday afternoon, when a number of Labour leaders, Radicals and Journalists were also invited.

"I fully realise that we are the most hungry dogs in India. We are the most down-trodden, poverty-stricken, oppressed people. We suffer from injustices of a type from which no other class suffers. But we shall set aside our differences with the higher classes for the moment. We shall postpone insisting on our class demands and shall join the Congress, if it decided to fight Imperialism."

The declaration arose out of the remark made by Swami Sahajanand that all should join Congress.

He held that the Congress was an anti-imperialist organisation, that it had traditions of struggle against Imperialism, which could be claimed by no other political party, that its name and objects were known to millions of workers and peasants all over the country and no other political organisation was known and that it could be rescued from its present leadership by building up class consciousness of the masses.

"I can understand the need for a united political organisation of all classes of people of this country in their endeavour to fight their common opponent—foreign Imperialism. I shall support the temporary liquidation of all political organisations in the event of a fight against the common foe. I shall be glad to wind up the Independent Labour Party and place my forces at the disposal of the Indian National Congress if it were to launch such a struggle."

Said Dr. Ambedkar in reply: "But what is the position to-day? The Congress is not engaged in an anti-imperialist struggle. It is using the constitutional machinery to advance the interests of capitalists and other vested interests; it is engaged in bolstering them up by sacrificing the interests of workers and peasants."

"Its administrative activities have evoked encomiums not from the masses, but from Imperialism itself which the Congress is supposed to be fighting."

"Which the Congress is thus busy exploiting even the fragmentary powers that it has secured in advancing its class interests it becomes our obvious duty to set up our own class organisation to protect our interests and to resist encroachments on our rights and liberties by Congress or any other ministries. It would be suicidal for us to join the Congress at such a stage."

Leadership At Fault

Swami Sahajanand's main contention seemed to be that it was wrong leadership that was responsible for the present policy of the Congress, that the policy could be changed by overthrowing the present leadership and by installing the leadership of the masses, and that it had not been overthrown so far because the masses were not class-conscious.

"Our main task to-day is to create class-consciousness among masses and then the present leadership would collapse automatically."

"And even if we are able to capture the Congress," said Dr. Ambedkar, "there is nothing to prevent the present leadership from forming another organisation."

tion and thus frustrating the main purpose of capturing the Congress, which is to have one political organisation in the whole country."

To all these objections Swami's reply was that it was the Congress that roused the masses, and it was on the Congress alone that they could lay their trust and confidence.

"This nation has got to be freed from foreign domination first, and all available forces must be united for that purpose," he said. "And the Congress with all its past experiences and traditions is best able to do it."

It was at this stage that Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Leader of the Independent Labour Party, made the statement quoted above that he and his party were prepared to join in any movement that the Congress may start to fight Federation or to end Imperialism, that his party would not accept ministries if the Congress vacated them and would prevent others using the ministerial offices to buttress the constitution.

Swami Sahajanand was tremendously impressed by this declaration and said that whatever the present Congress leaders might say or do the fight against imperialism was not far off.

DROP "ANTI-GOONDA" BILL

It Will Affect Kisan's Legitimate Movement, Says Sahajanand

BOMBAY, Dec. 25. Making an appeal to the Bihar Ministry to drop the proposed "Anti-goonda" Bill on the plea that its objectionable features might effect the legitimate Kisan movement in the province Swami Sahajanand, President of the All-India Kisan Sabha, who is now in Bombay, states, in the course of a statement to the Press:

"It is reported that its score includes the trade disputes also and thus, I am afraid, in the first place instead of controlling 'goondas' it will try to control and suppress the militant workers. And who can guarantee that it will not be made applicable to our Kisan movement, which is forging ahead on militant lines?"

"I fear that all the best legal brains might have been applied in preparing that Bill in such a way that it may look apparently quite, but in actual practice it may cover all fighting and revolutionary movements in Bihar."

"The Press report has it that the Bill carefully avoids the judicial interference and leaves persons coming under the Bill to be dealt with by the Executive authority."

"From the attitude of at least a number of the Executive officers of Bihar it is evident that they are bent upon getting rid of some of our best workers in the districts at the first available opportunity, as the later won't allow them free scope as heretofore."

"Recently the Sub-Divisional Officer of Nawadah (Gaya) tried to restrain or rather ban the activities of Mr. Yadunandan Sharma and his companions on the most absurd plea that they popularised the slogans 'Inquilab Zindabad', etc., but was helpless. Now this Bill, if enacted into law, give such officials a golden opportunity."

NEGATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

"Therefore this Bill based as it is on the negation of Civil Liberties, one of the basic principles of the National Congress, cannot and must not be allowed to be enacted."

"But before we are forced to adopt a step hostile to the Bill may I make a sincere appeal to the Ministry and its advisers to drop the Bill, and not to proceed with it at all, or if they anyhow do not see their way to do so to make it really innocent and to remove all the objectionable features from it? In any case the duty of the public and public workers and organisers is



Famine is raging in Hissar District and in some of the villages of Bikaner State. Photo shows Svt. Subhas Bose, Congress President, accompanied by Mr. Satyanarain Saraff, President, Hissar City Congress Committee, inspecting the famine-stricken Kisans and cows of the Hissar district and the neighbouring villages of the Bikaner State during his recent tour of the Punjab.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr.	Dep.
Madras Mail	6.00	22.10
Peshawar Lucknow Exp.	6.15	23.00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7.50	17.40
Calcutta Mail (Cheek)	9.00	20.45
Madras Express	10.10	15.00
Poona Mail	10.25	17.30
Punjab Mail	11.15	18.50
Nagpur Express	13.50	21.25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17.00	11.50
Poona Express	19.24	8.05
Allahabad Express	20.15	7.00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr.	Dep.
Almohadabad Passenger	3.35	13.50
Delhi Express	6.00	22.15
Gujarat Mail	6.45	22.00
Kathiawar Mail	7.25	21.30
Frontier Mail	8.15	21.15
	(Mon) (Sat)	
The Flying Rance Surat	9.48	15.10
The Flying Rance, Surat	10.58	18.05
Almohadabad Passenger	11.15	22.50
Kathiawar Express	18.45	8.45
Baroda Passenger	20.33	9.25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers) 8.40 | |

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

LONDON-BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Deliveries: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3.30 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)-LONDON.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj, and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 5.30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 10.45 a.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)-Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11.30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1.30 p.m.

COLOMBO-BOMBAY (Juhu).

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9.45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12.30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)-SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6.30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA-BOMBAY (via Calcutta).

Delivery—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6.30 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta) HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN.

Latest hour of posting—Tuesday and Saturday 6.30 p.m.

HONGKONG-BOMBAY (via Calcutta).

Delivery—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY-KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porbander.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7.15 a.m.

Arrivals—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6 p.m.

New Salsette Taluka Congress President

(From Our Correspondent)

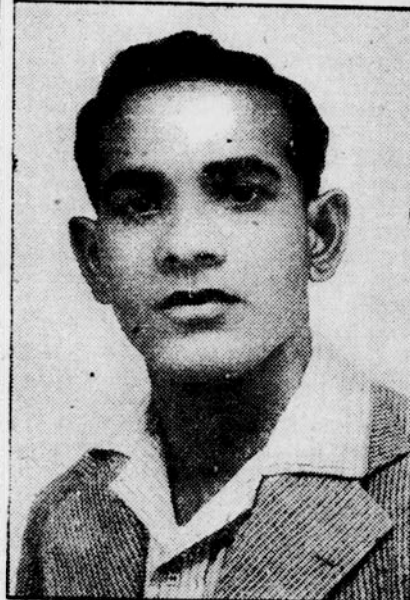
THANA, Dec. 29.

A meeting of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee was held yesterday with Sjt. Manilal Shah in chair where Sjt. S. A. Pendulkar the present Secretary was unanimously elected as the President. Sjt. Manilal Shah was elected as the Secretary.

CONGRESS DELEGATE ELECTION

News has come from the office of the District Congress Committee that Sjt. D. B. Tamhane has been elected to the Tripuri Congress Session. Sjt. Tamhane is a young Congress worker and very popular in the town.

clear. They must be on their guard to prevent the Bill from being placed on the Statute Book."—United Press.



Mr. M. S. Sanday Captain of the Shri Krishna Team which is going to participate in the all India Hututu Tournament which is going to be held at Akola by the end of this month. The team represents the Bombay and Suburban Physical Culture Association.

REVISED ITINERARY OF M. C. C. TOUR OF INDIA

Patiala Allotted Three-Day Match

In the revised itinerary, Patiala is allotted a three-day match, which was omitted in the previous programme arranged for the M.C.C. tour of India next winter. The figure in parenthesis denotes the amount of guarantee required from each centre.

The following is the revised programme:

October 17, 18 and 19: v. Sind at Karachi (Rs. 5,000).

October 23 and 25: v. N.W.F.P. at Peshawar (Rs. 3,000).

October 27, 28 and 29: v. Northern India at Lahore (Rs. 5,000).

October 31 and November 1 and 2: v. Southern Punjab at Amritsar (Rs. 4,000).

November 5, 6 and 7: v. Patiala XI at Patiala (Rs. 5,000).

November 11 and 12: v. Delhi and District at Delhi (Rs. 3,500).

November 14, 15 and 16: v. Rajputana Ajmer (Rs. 3,500).

November 18 and 19: v. Gujarat Ahmedabad (Rs. 3,000).

November 21, 22 and 23: v. Western India States at Rajkot (Rs. 5,000).

November 27, 28 and 29: v. Jamnagar XII at Jamnagar (Rs. 5,000).

December 1, 2 and 3: v. Combined Universities at Ahmedabad (Rs. 3,000).

December 5 and 6: v. Baroda at Baroda (Rs. 3,000).

December 9 and 10: v. Maharashtra at Poona (Rs. 3,000).

December 12, 13 and 14: v. Bombay at Bombay and December 16, 17, 18 and 19: First Test at Bombay (Rs. 26,000).

December 22, 23 and 24: v. Bengal and Assam at Calcutta and December 27, 28, 29 and 30: Second Test at Calcutta Rs. (20,000).

January 1 and 2: v. Bihar at Tatanagar (Rs. 3,000).

January 6, 7 and 8: v. United Provinces at Lucknow (Rs. 3,000).

January 12, 13 and 14: v. Central India at Indore (Rs. 3,000).

January 16 and 17: v. C. P. and Berar at Nagpur (Rs. 3,000).

January 19, 20 and 21: v. Hyderabad State at Secunderabad (Rs. 5,000).

January 23 and 24: v. Mysore at Bangalore (Rs. 3,000).

January 26, 27 and 28: v. Madras at Madras and February 1, 2, 3 and 4: Third Test at Madras (Rs. 12,000).

February 7 and 8: v. Cricket Club of India at Bombay (Rs. 3,000).

ELECTION RUMOUR DENIED.

Mr. Tatnis denies the rumour that he has withdrawn his candidature for the Bombay Municipal election from Matunga-Sion Ward.

W. I. A. A. WAIT ON HOME MINISTER

Question Of Electric Horns Ban

A deputation representing the W.I.A.A. waited upon the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi on Friday afternoon to discuss the proposed ban on the use of electric horns in Bombay.

The Home Minister gave a considerate hearing and promised to investigate the proposed ban in the near future.

Well-Known S. Indian Artiste In City

The Asthika Samaj Hall was packed to the full on Saturday evening where the South Indian public had unique opportunity of hearing "Vatsala Kalyanam" by Brahmarshi Nallur Viswanatha Bagawathar, disciple of the late Panchapakesa Sastregal of Thirupayanam.

The performance was a most enjoyable one, what with his allusion his brilliant commentaries and humorous references to incidents in the every-day life of South Indians in Bombay.

At the request of the public Vishwanatha Bhagawathar has agreed to stay in Bombay for some days more and entertain the South Indian public.

Alleged Coin Counterfeiters Arrested

BOMBAY: Monday. On a charge of manufacturing counterfeit one-anna coins, Khan Zaman Pathan and two others were arrested by the C.I.D. Inspector, Abdul Aziz Khan, Pathan Branch, on Saturday evening, in Adam Mistry Chawl, at Parel. They will be put up before the Magistrate, at Mazagaon Police Court, to-morrow.

Federation (at 107 Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay) for free admission tickets. The President-elect will arrive at Victoria Terminus to-day at 9 a.m.



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for sterilising water

You could have no safer way of sterilising against germs and infection than a few drops of Milton in water. Always use it when cooking and washing vegetables—it cannot affect the taste.

Holiday Racing At Mahaluxmi

Motky Scores By Narrow Margin In Aga Khan's Cup

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Quite the largest crowd seen so far this season assembled at Mahaluxmi for the holiday programme yesterday. For most people the outing was both profitable and pleasurable since well backed horses were well to the fore. Among the distinguished visitors present were H. H. Aga Khan and H. H. Maharani of Baroda.

Mrs. Clarke's grand stayer Motky triumphed in the Aga Khan's Cup to credit our prominent lady partner of the sport with her second major success since the season commenced. Nine days ago Gipsy Jack, also owned by Mrs. Clarke and trained by George Bell won the important Western India Cup.

T. Burn, who is riding in brilliant form this season, scored a treble, his winners being Sukab Coeur de Lion and Motky. E. Britt was astride two winners in Pom Pom and What's What.

Several investors correctly nominated the Treble and received Rs. 966 each.

Thought likely to improve on a placed effort the Kolhapur owned Dahman Fadhl was considerably backed in the Bellasis Plate, Division I. In front from barrier rise, he led the others until close home, but could not sustain his effort and was beaten into fourth place. Shireen well ridden by Naji Dawood and finishing stoutly easily held Bayhas and Noori, the latter coming from a long way back to secure a minor berth.

Backers made a good picking in Division II of the Bellasis Plate for Star of Kashmir—a slightly better favourite than Nazar, duly obliged. Britt however had to ride his hardest to beat the Kolhapur owned Glitter a short head separating the pair at the important end. Tharwath, putting more heart into his work than is usual for him, was a good third and Mas'ud Farhan fourth. Except that he was prominent for a few furlongs Nazar performed disappointingly.

UNEXPECTED HAPPENS
Considered unbeatable in Division III of Bellasis Plate Dahman Suri started an odds on favourite, but the unexpected happened and Malta, a 21-1 chance, came along to upset the odds taken on the favourite. Cook rushed the Kolhapur grey to the front, looked to have the race in safe-keeping but his mount tired fast over the last bit and could not stay the last challenge of Pillay's representative. Unplaced in his four previous attempts Malta improved considerably on anything he had previously shown. Zaid ul Khair was a place-getter and Shums al Iraq might have been closer than fourth if not balked for an opening a furlong from home.

Mr. Osman Chotani's Pom Pom won the Shahpur Plate in which recent form favoured his chances. A good favourite he accounted for the Idar Gold Cup winner Husn Ara in a nice finish by half a length. Rotten Row also hailing from the winner's stable was in the money and ran well enough to be remembered for a future occasion.

SUKAB WINS IN READY FASHION

Sukab accounted for a big troop in the Tulsi Plate, run over seven furlongs. Mr. Sampat's smart three year old was always at the shortest odds, only Thousand Dollars and Sarkhat of the others being backed with any confidence. Though slowly away Burn had the favourite in a good position in the first furlong and taking the lead from the distance, had the race well won. King of Diamonds came from a long way back to secure the next best placing and Jirnas, finishing well on the outside short-headed Thousand Dollars for third place in the last stride.

The Akalkot owned Coeur de Lion earned his first winning distinction when taking the Doncaster Plate in fine style from the market choice Fred Stephens who was late on the scene. Twain took charge after Shipstoll had brought the field round to the two furlongs, but the Mysore mare was not good enough to go through with it when challenged close home. Shipstoll sporting the "rogue's" hood had a big following but showed no liking for a struggle and went right out of the reckoning over the final stretch. He is best left alone.

Wagered on as a good thing in the Gaydon Plate Levant failed to play his expected bold part. Making a slow get away he was always fighting for a position but obliged to make his run on the outside he was a tired horse.

when it came to the real reckoning. Mademoiselle Eileen, well ridden by Marrable improved in her Steward's Cup fourth and in a tough struggle with Sea Battle over the last furlong, got home by a short head. Miss Greenville, for once running true to track form was in the money.

THRILLING CUP FINISH

It was appropriate that the biggest race of the afternoon should have been characterised by a close finish. Motky, Romney, Irongrey and Oceanus fought a tense struggle over the best half furlong, the first named, one of the best backed in this good field, scrambling home by a head from Romney who held Irongrey by a neck. Very late in the scene Oceanus, finished, full of running, on the heels of the placed horses. Gay Talkie's running was frankly disappointing. Inconspicuous for the greater part of the journey, he only improved his position over the last furlong when it was too late to trouble those in front.

There was a very exciting finish for the Rockhampton Plate. What's What, in Mrs. Svamvur's jacket looked to have the race well won when joined by Tipperary over the last hundred yards. A great race home saw the pair pass the post so closely locked together that the judge declared a dead-heat. Girvan came up with a sparkling late run to beat the Peace-maker Danny Boy out of a minor placing.

Of the joint winners What's What had the bigger following. Tipperary could be had at "evens" and the rest were at varying long odds.

THE BELLASIS PLATE (Div. I)
—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 450; Third Rs. 250.
For Arabs in Class III.

W. A.
Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 12 lbs.
Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

To be ridden by licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys.
Apprentice Jockeys to carry 5 lbs. extra.

Messrs. Rasul al Essa & Ismail Kadhim's SHIREEN 8-10.
Naji Dawood 1
Mr. Abdul Fatah Jumard's BAY-
HASS 8-10, Sultan Ahmed 2
Messrs. Imamdin & Majid Tar-
fa's NOORI 8-10, Fitzgerald 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolha-
pur's DAHMAN FADHL 8-10.
Ramu Shinde 4
Won by 2-1/2 lengths, 1 length, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 39-25 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 53 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 71 and Rs. 37 for places.
Winner trained by: K. H. Iran.
Did not run: Hakim Pasha 9-3 and Chhyad 7-9.

Favourite: Dahman Fadhl.
THE BELLASIS PLATE (Div. II)
—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 450; Third Rs. 250.
For Arabs in Class III.

W. A.
Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 12 lbs.
Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. Abdul Aziz Zawri's STAR OF KASHMIR 8-4, Britt 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolha-
pur's GLITTER 8-10, Cook 2
Mr. Shahkhir's THARWATH 9-1.
Thompson 3
Haji Abdul Wahid's MASUD FARHAN 8-4, Brace 4
Won by short head, neck, 1-1/4 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 39-1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 50 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 40 and Rs. 38 for places.
Winner trained by Sorab Khan.
Did not run: May Moon 7-9.

Favourites: Star of Kashmir and Nazar.
THE BELLASIS PLATE (Div. III)
—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 450; Third Rs. 250.
For Arabs in Class III.

W. A.
Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 12 lbs.
Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. Abdul Khalil Ali bin Talib's MALTA 7-9, Whiteside 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolha-
pur's DAHMAN SURI 8-2, Cook 2
Raja Dhanrajgir's ZAID UL KHAIR 8-10, Evans 3
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's SHUMS AL IRAQ 8-2, Bhimrao 4
Won by 1 length, head, 1 length.

Time: 1 min. 38-1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 210 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 14 and Rs. 25 for places.
Winner trained by D. S. K. Pillay.

Did not run: Romantic Prince, 8-2, Noor 8-1 and Shabib 7-9.
Favourite: Dahman Suri.
THE SHAHPUR PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,000, Second Rs. 1,000 Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Indian Horses, Started in Class IV.
Mr. Osman Chotani's POM-POM 8-4, E. Britt 1
Mr. G. Subbarow's HUSN-ARA 8-6, Brace 2
Mr. Al Mahomed Chotani's ROTTEN ROW 7-11, Cook 3
Mr. Gemini's MON CHERI 9-4 Selby 4
All Ran.
Won by 1/2 length, neck, 2 lengths.
Time:—1 min. 15 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 23 for win, Rs. 12, Rs. 15 and Rs. 22 for places.
Winner trained by D. Green-halgh, Jnr.

THE TULSI PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000, Second Rs. 600, Third Rs. 300.
A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. K. T. Sampat's SUKAB 8-9, Burn 1
Messrs. M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhai's KING OF DIAMONDS 8-9, Evans 2
Mr. S. D. Abraham's JIRNAS 7-9, Whiteside 3
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's THOU-SAND DOLLARS 9-0, Brace 4
Not Run:—Taj Subhan 8-10.
Won by 2-1/2 lengths, short head, short head.

Time:—1 min. 37 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 29 for win, and Rs. 14, Rs. 27 and Rs. 33 for places.
Winner trained by S. M. Khe-mara.

THE DONCASTER PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 6,000, Second Rs. 1,350, Third Rs. 900.
A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

The Raja of Akalkot and Shri-mant Jayasinhrao P. Ghat-ge's COEUR DE LION 9-0 Burn 1
Mr. Mantoni's FRED STEP-HENS 8-1, Cook 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's TWAIN 7-11, Meek-ings 3
Mr. Eve's GULIBILE 8-1, Harding 4
Not Run: Diagonal 8-6.

Won by 3/4 lengths, 1-1/2 lengths, short head.
Time:—1 min. 26-45 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 35 for win, and Rs. 15, Rs. 14 and Rs. 18 for places.
Winner trained by Khodayar Rustom.

THE GAYDON PLATE—Distance 1-1/4 miles.
Winner Rs. 2,000, Second Rs. 600, Third Rs. 300.
A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. H. Romer's MADEMOI-SELLE EILEEN 8-7, Marrable 1
Mr. Sion F. Nesim's SEA BAT-TLE 9-4, Brace 2
Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's MISS GRENVILLE 8-4, J'Oneale 3
Mrs. Marbeth's MOUNT DIL 7-9 ed. 8-1, Rook 4
All Ran.

Tote paid Rs. 85 for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 49 and Rs. 60 for places.
Winner trained by M. Ryan.

THE AGA KHAN CUP—Distance (about) 1-1/2 miles.
A Cup value Rs. 1,000 presented by H. H. the Right Hon. Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., and Rs. 27,000 from the Fund.
Winner, the Cup and Rs. 20,000, Second Rs. 5,000, Third Rs. 2,000.
A Handicap for Horses in Class I & II.

Mrs. M. Clarke's MOTKY 8-6 Burn 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Raj-pipla's ROMNEY 8-9, J. Bond 2
Mr. Eve's IRONGREY 7-7, ed. 7-8, Orme 3
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askur-an's OCEANUS 8-9, Cook 4
All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 57 for win, Rs. 25, Rs. 223 and Rs. 65 for places.
Winner trained by G. Bell.

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 900, Third Rs. 450.
A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Ravil Shantidas's TIP-PERARY 9-2, Cook Dead Heat.
Mrs. A. Svamvur's WHAT'S WHAT 8-3, E. Britt 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Raj-pipla's GIRVAN 8-3, Selby 2
Mrs. M. Clarke's DANNY BOY 8-3, Burn 4
Not Run:—Lord Chancellor 8-10, Assault-at-Arms 8-10, Remarker 7-13 and Filippant 7-12.

Tote paid Rs. 35 on Tipperary and Rs. 27 on What's What for win, Rs. 25, Rs. 25 and Rs. 45 for places.
Winner trained by R. Higgins.

After Mickey, Jickey,

Bombay's Archbishop Contests The Disney Legend

By "ECCLECIENMATOGRAPHUS"

His Grace Archbishop Thomas of Bombay has announced a Jockey book.

WHO'S JICKEY?

Who or what is Jickey? You may well ask unless you were a Catholic. Jickey, then, (and Jocy)—but Jickey is His Grace's real favourite—is the crocodile the Archbishop has adopted as a pet. And, more than that, he has founded a Jickey legend. Jickey means the Archbishop's crocodile—a strange creature to bring up and train for an S. J., but there you are. And the Mickey Mouse has lost his well-established position at least in the circles which take in the "Examiner" as a religious duty.

The "Examiner" itself has undergone a revolutionary change since Miss S. A. Bliss took it over. The lady was specially brought over from England to brighten up the ecclesiastical organ. The Archbishop gave a cruise party to celebrate her advent (I am not profane—the word is the "Examiner's") and Father Gracias delivered a great oration on the happy occasion.

PADRES AND PICTURES

The old-fashioned "padres"—no doubt deprecate the cinema as an offspring of "le diable." And they are justified in stigmatising the screen that shows too much of everything including feminine legs. But not all cinema is sinful. The "Examiner" itself recently featured several articles on an American picture and His Grace gave it his blessing. Then there is Jickey which must no doubt have been inspired by Mickey, apart from the rhyming effect.

The "Examiner" has proved that the cinema and the Catholic Religion are not incompatible. Provided the films are not too obviously sexy and of course bolshevist, the "padres" can't make trouble about them especially, as the Archbishop takes so much interest in the cinema and has named his crocodile Jickey (and Jocy).

A SUGGESTION
It would be interesting if the Archbishop and Miss Bliss added to the "Examiner" the attractive feature of a cinema page. It should review the week's films from the strictly Catholic viewpoint so that the faithful should know which films it would not be sinful to see—a sort of Catholic Guide to the Week's Films. If necessary the Vatican should be consulted about this. I have no doubt Miss Bliss will consider my suggestion sympathetically.

(Continued from col. 7)
ners' Post Bag 10-35 Khyber Radio Orchestra: Geet 10-40 Nur Jahan.

Lahore Programme
VUL 276 metres (1,968 kc/s)
6-10 P.M. A Recitation from Shrimad Bhagwat Geeta 6-25 Chanchal Kumari 6-40 Moham-mad Iqbal 6-45 For Country-side 7-15 Barkat Ali Khan 7-35 Moh-pall on Sarangi by Haidar 7-40 Chanchal Kumari 8-0 Swami Ram Tirath (Hindustani) by R. Siraj-ud-Din 8-15 Naseem Begam 8-30 Sitar Recital by Ek Sahib 8-40 Barkat Ali Khan 9-0 Naseem Begam 9-45 Protoplasm by B. L. Bhatia 10-0 Barkat Ali Khan 10-15 Letters from Listeners with Replies 10-35 Classical Music 10-45 Chanchal Kumari.

Lucknow Programme
VUV 293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
5-30 P.M. Rassoolanbai 5-50 Mohanlal Kool 6-5 N. V. Patki 6-15 Programme for children 6-30 Lucknow Radio Orchestra: A Film Tune 6-40 Mohanlal Kool 7-5 Rassoolan-bai 7-30 Mohammad Ashraf 7-45 Girls' Education A (Hindustani) by Dr. Nur Jahan Yusuf Ali 8-0 Mohanlal Kool 8-20 N. V. Patki 8-35 Mohammad Ashraf 8-50 Rassoolan-bai 9-45 Modern Surgery and Its Mission by Captain K. S. Nigam 10-0 Mohanlal Kool 10-10 Rassoolan-bai 10-20 Moonshine Theatrical

British Broadcasting
Co. of Kathgodam.
1.30 P.M. Barrington Quartet 8-0 Musical Games 8-10 Pantomimes by A. E. Wilson 8-45 Star-bowl 9-30 News 9-50 Music for Dancing.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
8-0 a.m. Records.
12-0 noon Suresh Babu.
12-30 p.m. Ladio Ploglam. 12-45 Caught unaware: 2 12-55 Market rates. 1-5 Music. 3-30 Sita-Haran. 4-13 Orchestral Music. 6-0 Dohas of Kathiawar 6-10 Star solo. 6-15 S. R. Arbi. 6-30 For Bhumiyan. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Champaklal N. Thakkar. 8-0 Maharashtrachi Vinod Budhi (Marathi) by N. C. Kelkar. 8-15 Anahyabai. 8-40 Akbar ka insaf. Hindustani sketch by Ritzul-la Khan. 8-55 Durbari on the Ben. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Anahyabai. 9-30 News. 9-50 How public can help Indian industry by J. K. Mehta. 10-5 Anahyabai. 10-20 In an oriental cafe. 10-30 Suresh Babu. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
8-0 to 9-0 a.m. & 12-0 noon to 2-0 & 3-30 to 4-30 p.m. As in Bombay I.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
6-0 to 6-30 As in Bombay I.
6-30 With beenkars. 6-40 Cham-paklal N. Thakkar: Gujarati geet. 6-50 S. R. Arbi. 7-0 Suresh Babu Thumri Kafi. Marathi pad. 7-30 to 10-5 Paddy Weatherford and his band dance music relayed from the Taj Mahal Hotel. 11-0 Epilogue. Close down.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
8-0 a.m. Bhagwat Gita. 8-15 Arti by Laxmi Devi and party. 8-25 Mukerjee and his melody makers. 8-30 Shrinibai of Gwalior. 9-10 Bhajanawali. 9-35 Shi-

Bombay—III Programme

Shrinibai of Gwalior. 9-50 R. D. Joshi.
12-0 noon Variety.
1-0 p.m. Programme from Ja-malpur. 1-17 Variety. 6-10 H.H. Chugtai and his orchestra: Su-mran. 6-20 Anjuman Ara. 6-30 For young listeners. 7-0 For villagers only. 8-0 Dagh and Amr. Discussion between Ahsan Marehrawi and Al-i-Ahmed Suroor. 8-15 Shrinibai of Gwa-lior. 8-35 Instrumental Duet. 8-40 R. D. Joshi. 8-55 Vakili Ah-mad Qidwai. 9-5 Shrinibai of Gwalior. 9-50 Dajos Bela orches-tra. 10-0 General confusion, a talk by Dr. A. A. Puri. 10-15 Tara Sirkar: Mezzo-soprano. 10-30 London Philharmonic orchestra.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s).
8-0 to 10-0 a.m. & 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I.
60.48 metres (4,860 kc/s)
6-0 to 6-20 R. D. Joshi. 6-40 Shrinibai of Gwalior. 7-0 Hall and dard recital. 7-15 Anjuman Ara. 7-30 Sarangi recital: Hans kankal. 7-40 Aftab Mosiqi Ustad Fayaz Khan. 8-0 to 9-50 As in Delhi I. 9-50 Anjuman Ara. 10-0 to 10-15 As in Delhi I. 10-15 Classical Mu-sic. 10-30 R. D. Joshi. 10-45 Shrinibai of Gwalior.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s)
8-0 to 10-0 a.m. & 12-0 to 2-0 As in Delhi I.
31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. to 7-0 As in Delhi I.
11-0 As in Delhi I.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time)—VUC 370 met-res (810 kc/s)
5-0 p.m. For children. 6-0 Ma-

dhu Manjari. 7-10 Indubala. 7-30 Chhotey Khan. 7-45 Induba-la. 8-10 Folk culture in Bengal (Bengali) by A. C. Muker-jee. 9-10 Edwin Gardner: Te-nor. 9-25 Orchestral Interlude. 9-30 Current publications, review by Beryl Harding. 9-45 Piano-forte recital, by Thelma Barron. 10-0 Excerpts from Gilbert and Sullivan.

Calcutta—II Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)
5-0 to 9-10 p.m. As in Calcutta I.
9-10 Chhotey Khan. 9-25 Ashalata. 9-45 K. Mallick. 10-5 Kashi Chatterji.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
5-0 p.m. Ramabaghavator of Palghat: vocal. 6-0 G. G. Murthy Iyer vocal. 6-30 Ramabaghava-tar of Palghat, vocal. 7-0 Jaya, Jaya Gokula pala. Raga Malika. 7-15 Have you heard of torrid snows, (Telugu). 7-30 Master Balchandran: Sitar. 8-0 Shrimati Lalitangi: vocal. 9-15 Prelude to peace talk by A.A. Hayles.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,820 kc/s)
5-0 P.M. to 6-0 As in Madras I
6-5 Fruit Culture (Tamil) 6-15 Commentary on demonstrations at Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition (replayed in Tamil) 6-30 to 9-30 as in Madras I 9-30 Shrimati Lalitangi: Vocal 10-0 Iswara Iyer: Veena.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres (1,500 kc/s)
5-30 P.M. Maya Das Gandhi: Bha-jan and Ghazal 6-0 Hour with villa-gers 7-0 Nur Jahan 7-20 Dilbar Raj 7-25 Baya Das Gandhi 7-45 Khy-ber Jirga 8-0 Nur Jahan 8-20 Champa Kali 8-30 Maya Das Gan-dhi 8-50 Nur Jahan 10-15 Lister.

(Continued in col. 4)



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PLENTY of LAUGHS!

MORNING SHOWS AT 10 A. M.

Dec. 27. Gary Cooper in "LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER"
Dec. 28 & 29. Charlie Chaplin in "MODERN TIMES"
Dec. 30. "Count Of Monte Cristo" with Robert Donat
Dec. 31. "Kid Millions" with EDDIE CANTOR
Jan. 1st & 2nd. "Whoopee" with EDDIE CANTOR

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TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY 1-20 p.m.

'ZENANA' Show.

Daily at 5-15, 8, & 10-45 p.m.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Shud 6, 1935
Muslim: Jilad 4, 1237
Parsi: Tir 23, 1368
High tide: 2-56 15-66
Low tide: 9-14 20-39
Sunrise: 7h. 10m.
Sunset: 6h. 10m.
Fourteenth All-India Educational Conference, Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, to declare open. St. Xavier's College 3 p.m.

GATHA SOCIETY
There will be no weekly meeting of the Gatha Society today (Tuesday).

BAHAI HALL, BORI BUNDER
There will be a farewell party, when a one act drama "The World is a Stage" by Mr. H. M. Manji will be performed at 9 p.m. (S.T.) today (Tuesday) by children. Miss Martha L. Root shall give her "Farewell message to India."

Domestic Occurrence

OBITUARY
Mr. Anand Rao Gopinath Hate, the well-known Lithographer of Bombay, died at his residence on Monday at 6-40 p.m. The funeral will take place at his residence, Swadeshi Mills Property, Tata Road, Girgaon.

WALK OVER FOR DELEGATES
Mr. Ratubhai Desai announces the withdrawal of his candidature for the election of delegates to Tripuri Congress.

CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY CAMP AT JHU
The Ismailia Students' Education Society has issued the following through the Hon. Secretary for Camp:-
The annual Children's Holiday Camp commenced on 23rd instant and will last for 40 days. The Camp is being held at Thakore's Bungalow near Thesophical Colony, Jehu.

ALL-INDIA VAIDYA CONFERENCE
The President-elect P. D. Shrivastava Ayurvedacharya arrives here today (Tuesday) at 7-55 a.m. at Bombay Central by the Frontier Mail, when the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the members will welcome him. The President of the Gujarat-Cutch-Kathiawad Vaidya Sammelan, Mr. Balkrishna Pathak also arrives in the early morning. A welcome address is also to be presented to both the presidents at Mahajana Ward, Kathiawar Road, and a procession will start in their honour at 9 a.m. and will proceed to Madhav Baug, where Shrinani Sheth Ram Nivas Karia will open the Exhibition of Ayurvedic Exhibits will take place at 10 a.m. (S.T.).

There is a Botanical section in the Exhibition.
Eminent Vaidya Swami Laxminarayan Jr. of Jaipur, Vaidyacharya Dnyaneshwar Ganeshastri Joshi, Shri Guneshastri Kaviraj Pratapsinha, Durgadatta Shastri, Sundar Lal Nathal Joshi, Bhagrat Swami, Ambashankar Trivedi, Mangeshwar Sonant, Venimadhy Shastri, P. D. Narayandatt Shastri, P. D. Manoharlalji, P. D. Hariprasadji have already arrived.

The Executive Council of the Maharashtra and Vidyapith meets at 9 p.m. today.

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY 1-20 p.m.

'ZENANA' Show.

Daily at 5-15, 8, & 10-45 p.m.

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CINEMA Girgaon.

AMUSEMENTS

OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Modern Times" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Brother Rat" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"My Son" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Sisters" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EIOS—"That Certain Age" Daily at 4-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Nirmala" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Zamana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Puran Bhakta" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Too Hot to Handle" Daily at 4-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Street Singer" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"There Goes My Heart" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Industrial India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Harold Lloyd in Professor Beware" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Carefree" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhahi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Mr. X" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10-15 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Girl of the Golden West" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Prof. Vaman M. Sc" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

RAJKOT SATYAGRAHIS

Reception At Azad Maidan

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following statements:
Immediately on hearing the news about the successful termination of the Rajkot Satyagraha, a telegram was sent to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel conveying to him the heartfelt congratulations of the B. P. C. C. upon the triumph in the heroic struggle of the people of Rajkot.

RECEPTION AT AZAD MAIDAN

The B. P. C. C. will accord a public reception to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at a public meeting to be held tomorrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Azad Maidan. The Bombay Satyagrahis who took part in the Satyagraha will also be present in the meeting. The commercial Associations have been requested to observe partial holiday tomorrow to enable their members and staff to participate in this function. Loud speakers will be installed and a special enclosure will be reserved for ladies. Volunteers are requested to be present at the Azad Maidan at 4-40 p.m. (S.T.).

A-I. EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Kher To Open It To-day

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, will open the 14th Session of the All-India Educational Conference at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, at 3 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

New Delhi.
Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of 3 months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, December 27, 1938. Payment is to be made on Friday, December 30, 1938, or on Thursday, December 29, 1938, at centres, where 30th is a holiday.

During the week-ended December 16, 1938, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,15,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

WARD CONGRESS ELECTORAL ROLLS

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announce:-
The time for sending in the complaints with regard to inaccuracies, omissions or objections, if any, in the Electoral Rolls of the seven wards prepared by the B. P. C. C. for the purpose of the forthcoming delegate election, has been extended up to Saturday, the 31st December at 6 p.m. (S.T.). No complaints received thereafter shall be entertained.

3 LAKHS DAMAGE IN MILL FIRE

Damage to the extent of Rs. 3,00,000 was caused by a fire which broke out in the Chhoti Silk Mills, at Supari Bang Road, early on Sunday morning. The fire is said to have originated from the Weaving shed of the Mill shortly after it was closed at 4 a.m. on Sunday morning.

Six fire engines under the command of Mr. N. Coombes, Chief Officer, fought the flames for two hours, before it was brought under control. Practically the whole of the Mill, which was an old wooden structure was gutted and it is feared that nearly 200 men will be thrown out of employment on account of this disaster. The cause of the fire is unknown. It is understood that the property is covered by insurance.



Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, presided over the Mass Physical Culture Demonstration of the All-Maharashtra Physical Culture Conference at Parel on Monday morning. Photo shows from left to right first row: H. H. the Chief of Aundh and Mr. E. G. Kher.

Plea For Military Training In Schools And Colleges

KHER'S ADVICE TO YOUTH

Maharashtra Conference Plea For "Physical Culture Week"

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher and the Chief of Aundh were amongst those present at a mass demonstration of physical culture organised at the St. Xavier's College Stadium, Parel, under the auspices of the All-Maharashtra Physical Culture Conference on Monday morning.

In the course of a brief address on the occasion, the Bombay Premier urged the younger generation to attach great importance to discipline and physical education. Physical strength, he said, was necessary not for purposes of aggression but for self-defence.

Mr. Kher referred to the steps taken by the Government of Bombay to promote physical education.

DEMOCRATISING EDUCATION
The policy which his Government was following, continued the Premier, was aimed at democratising education and bringing it within the reach of the masses. It was necessary to bring physical education also within their easy reach. He expressed satisfaction that the venue of the Conference had been fixed at Parel so that the poorer citizens could attend the demonstration.

"PHYSICAL CULTURE WEEK"
The All-Maharashtra Physical Culture Conference passed resolutions congratulating the Governments of Bombay and the Central Provinces on the appointment of Committees for suggesting methods to promote physical education and in accepting some of their recommendations. It was suggested that a "Physical Culture Week" should be observed in every province.

Another resolution passed by the Conference urged the Universities to include physical culture as one of the optional subjects and schools and colleges were requested to pay greater attention to it. The Conference was further of opinion that Provincial Governments should appoint Committees to conduct researches in dietetic on lines that would benefit the poor. It was also urged that military training should be introduced in schools and colleges.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

Christmas was celebrated throughout the Suburban area with Solemn Devotion and great Pomp. From the very early hours of Sunday morning, a long programme was gone through, and several functions are yet being held and will be held during the whole week bringing in the New Year.

Saturday night and Sunday morning saw the suburbs in a very lively mood. After the mid-night Mass, serenaders were seen going about either on foot or in cars, singing to the strains of various instruments. Being one of the sight seers, I enjoyed with great interest the way the celebration was carried out in Andheri and places further north. In these places, the old customs still prevail and the celebrations, I think, were conducted at the cost of several gallons of the well-known Kupta stuff which I would not feel afraid to state is the consoler of several Bombay East Indians.

The annual variety entertainment of the Colwad Dramatic Union, Bandra held on Christmas night on the grounds of St. Stanis-

A National Necessity

Munshi Pleads For Co-Ordination Of Activities Of Physical Culture Institutions

Addressing the first session of the Western and Central India Physical Culture Conference, at the St. Xavier's College Stadium, Parel, on Monday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, expressed that at this stage, when the country was growing from strength to strength and when every movement was being organised on an All-India basis, it was necessary to attach equal importance to physical education also.

TASK AHEAD
He deplored that the past efforts in organising this part of education were restricted to provincial or local areas. An All-India organisation for co-ordinating the work of gymnasiums and physical culture institutions in India was an immediate necessity. He urged the Conference to fulfil this need.

Due to lack of a broad and national outlook on the part of physical culture institutions, said Mr. Munshi, past efforts at co-ordination had failed. There was another shortcoming namely, the failure of the institutions to reach the masses. The movement could never achieve success without the co-operation of the masses. Mr. Munshi suggested intensification of the work of organising mass drills.

In conclusion, Mr. Munshi hoped that the Conference would co-ordinate the work of institutions not merely in Western and Central India but in the whole of the country.

NATIONAL NECESSITY

The Raja of Aundh, Chairman of the Reception Committee, who spoke earlier, urged Provincial Governments to devote special attention to physical education as it was a national necessity. Swami Kuvayalayananda commended the work of the Bombay Government and the C.P. Government in promoting physical education. He hoped the citizens would take the best advantage of the facilities given by the Government and enable India to secure the recognition of the other nations in the domain of physical education.

GODSPEED TO HAJIS

BOMBAY, Dec. 24.

Under the auspices of Anjuman-e-Jamiat-e-Hussania Volunteer corps a well-attended gathering was held in honour of Haj pilgrims. Nawab Sayeed Abdullakhan, Sayeed Jafar Ali-khan and Sayeed Hasan Ali-khan, Mouvi Zahid Hussain, Sayeed Ali Kasim, Sayeed Imdad Hussain, Sayeed Vajid Hussain, Sayeed Iqbal Hussain, Mr. Adam Manlar were present. Jamiat-e-Hussania, Hyderabad, Afghanistan and Kamall volunteers corps were also present.

After speeches a group photo was taken. Thereafter the guests were taken in a procession to the docks, when the gathering wished godspeed to the would-be Hajis.

TWO MEN ON STABBING CHARGE

Bombay, Monday.

A hand-to-hand fight which subsequently resulted in stabbing, last evening, by Kisan Narayan and Mang Garudi at DeLisle Road and created a sensation in the neighbourhood, was the story narrated before Mr. Oscar Brown, the Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, to-day.

It was stated in the Court that the two accused had a petty quarrel yesterday afternoon with regard to a family affair. It was alleged that later in the evening, both the complainant and the accused met at DeLisle Road, where the quarrel developed into a regular hand-to-hand fight and the accused rolled the complainant Sakya Tukaram and stabbed him with a knife in his right thigh. The victim Sakya Tukaram receiving two serious wounds was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment. The accused, residing in huts at Moti Mill Khachar were arrested by the Sub-Inspector of DeLisle Road Police Station and placed before the Presidency Magistrate, to-day. Both the accused were offered bail in the sum of Rs. 100 with a surety in the like amount of Rs. 30, till 9th January.

-see me as I was



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KRUSCHEN FEELING

WORLD'S GREAT JOURNAL
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'Zamana'

"..... difficult to express in mere words the THROBING drama, BEAUTY and REALISM of 'Zamana'. PADMA DEVI puts over a MOST TOUCHING portrayal of a destiny that must MOVE STONES... BRISK SPACE at which the story moves, realism with which it is PRESENTED, its high dramatic value and the beauty of the MUSIC & SENTIMENT provide ENTERTAINMENT SO ENGROSSING that one has time for nothing but APPRECIATION AND ENJOYMENT!"—Thus remarks The "TIMES OF INDIA" about 'Zamana' that has taken

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1938

SPLENDID LEAD

It is great news that comes from Rajkot. Rajkot has almost won responsible government. To be more accurate, the people of the State have wrung from the Ruler a solemn promise to concede such a scheme of responsible government as may be drawn up by a Committee with a majority of representatives of the Praja Parishad. And the promise is made in circumstances in which it is practically impossible for the Ruler to back out of it. Moreover, we have reason to believe that the Ruler is happy about the Magna Charta he has granted and will not wish to violate it. As a constitutional ruler he will be more loved by his subjects than any autocrat, however beneficent. And his name will go down in history as that of the first Indian Prince to concede responsible government and as an exemplar to his brother Princes.

Triumph

Of Non-Violence

It is unnecessary at this stage to review at any length the Rajkot people's struggle. But some of its outstanding features deserve to be noted, however briefly, as conveying useful lessons to the people struggling in other States for responsible government. The first and foremost thing to be noted is that the struggle was phenomenally non-violent. Mr. Dhabhar and his colleagues deserve the congratulation of the country on their success. In the words of the Congress President, "all of them can now have the satisfaction that they have toiled and suffered not merely for the people of Rajkot but also for the cause of the States' people all over the country." Their triumph was hastened by the part played by the women of Rajkot under the stimulating leadership of Miss Maniben Patel, Bhakibha Desai and Mr. Dhabhar. Non-violence, we have no doubt, is the secret of the success the movement has achieved in only three months. The people seem to have clung to non-violence almost as a religious duty rather than as tactics. Probably they felt they owed it to Gandhiji, who belongs to their own State, to vindicate his creed at any cost. Whatever their motives, their non-violence, even under provocation was such as to win admiration from Gandhiji himself. His approbation came in the shape of Sardar Vallabhbhai's personal direction of the whole struggle. His entry into the arena made success doubly certain. His direction of the Satyagraha movement was characteristically masterful and the reception which will be accorded to him and the Satyagrahis by Bombay will be an expression of the gratitude of the whole country to them for achieving what Mr. Bhulabhai Desai rightly calls a revolution. Another notable feature of the struggle was the complete unity of the people. Often and often attempts were made to set one class or community against another and to discredit the Praja Parishad and, finally, to create personal differences between the Thakore Saheb and the popular

leaders. But the people of all classes and communities stood united by the Parishad and its leaders and refused to give the struggle a personal turn. The people's unity, non-violence and suffering have at last touched the heart of the Ruler. All honour to him for that.

Hyderabad

And Travancore

It is impossible to estimate at present the profound influence the Rajkot struggle seems destined to exert on similar movements in other States. As Mr. Bhulabhai Desai says, the Rajkot settlement is the first unqualified success of Satyagraha in an Indian State and is both a lesson and a caution to the heads of all other Indian States that time and the spirit of man are going to achieve freedom and self-government in Indian States. Just at present there is a lull in the Satyagraha movement both in Travancore and Hyderabad. In the latter State the State Congress has already suspended its campaign in response to the advice of leaders like Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal to give the authorities an opportunity to review the whole position dispassionately. We earnestly hope the Government will seize the opportunity by releasing all the 400 and odd Civil Disobedience prisoners and by responding to the appeal of the State Congress "to pave the way to the inauguration of a scheme of responsible government consistently with reasonable safeguards for the rights of minorities." Dr. Abdul Hamid Kazi, who was deputed by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to study the situation in Hyderabad first hand, says that the Government are prepared to accept any agreed formula put forward by the communities jointly. The State Congress may well make an attempt to devise such a formula without prejudice to its right to resume its campaign. When it wins responsible government it will, of course, be for all. But only those who join the struggle for it who have the capacity to suffer and the requisite sense of duty to struggle for the cause. In Travancore the State Congress has, in response to Gandhiji's suggestion, withdrawn the allegations against the Dewan, so that the political dispute need not be complicated with more or less personal matters. We trust this gesture of goodwill on the part of the State Congress will help to bring about an amicable settlement. We note that both in Travancore and Hyderabad the authorities are trying to question the representative character of the local Congress organisations and to regard them as communal bodies. Those bodies are no more communal than is the Indian National Congress. In any case the Rulers cannot escape their obligation to concede responsible government to their subjects, whatever may be the imperfections of the latter's political organisations. They will do a service to themselves, to their subjects and to the country as a whole if they vie with one another in speedily inaugurating the era of complete responsible government.

Fascism Marches On

Intriguing and alarming moves are being made on the international diplomatic chess-board. The relations between Germany and the United States are worsening daily and it should not be forgotten that behind the present embitterment lie the recent sensational disclosures of wide-spread Nazi espionage in the U. S. A. and the subversive activities of Nazi agents in Latin American States. As was only to be expected, President Roosevelt, Mr. Ickes and Mayor La Guardia have become the chief targets of abuse in the Nazi press. More significant than the usual bellicose utterances of Goebbels' newspapers is the increasingly aggressive attitude of Italy towards France over the colonial issue. The technique of blackmail is the same that has been perfected by Hitler through, of course, France is no Czechoslovakia. Not only France any longer the mightiest power it once was. The collapse of the Popular Front has weakened it beyond redemption, and the pact with the Soviet which was such a strong factor is all but broken. Mussolini has timed his campaign very well. With Hitler marching triumphantly over

Central Europe—Hungary and, perhaps, Rumania are on the way to becoming virtual German "colonies"—the Duce demands his share in the Mediterranean. Methodically the dictators are isolating France. The Anglo-Italian agreement, it is significant, ignored France and the two "democracies" are said to be divided in their views on the Spanish issue. Nor was Mr. Chamberlain's statement in support of France very enthusiastic. Will the British Premier who refused to fight for a small country in Central Europe go to war to defend a bit of French colonial territory in the Mediterranean? The democratic alliances seem to be disintegrating on all sides and there is nothing being done in Britain to take advantage of the recent trade pact with the U. S. A. by enlisting the progressive public opinion in America in support of a world democratic bloc to stem the tide of aggressive fascism. It is a gloomy prospect and, as these lines are being written, comes over the wires the news of a serious diplomatic rupture between Italy and Soviet Russia, to add to our anxiety. Whither, post—Munich world?

India's Nutritional Problem

The lecture recently delivered at Delhi by Dr. W. R. Aykroyd, Director of Nutrition Research, Co-

noor, presents the Indian problem of nutrition in practically every essential aspect. Like Sir Robert

Teachers' Status

Problem For Educational Conference

(BY HASSAN HABIB)

Change is in the air. In recent years the march of events in India has been phenomenal. New tendencies in politics, economics, and social relations are reacting on the educational structure of the country, and reshaping the demands which the community has made for the children of a New India. An attempt is now being made under the inspiration and guidance of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Zakir Husain of the National Muslim University, Delhi, to transform our educational institutions from places of individual selfishness to places of devotion to social ends, from centres of mere acquisition of knowledge to those of its right use. Teachers in theory, at least, are the most powerful of constructive social agencies, but in practice they remain the most conservative. In foreign countries this approach has been lifted and one finds that the forces that make for change and progress have been guided by the teachers themselves. But how far shall our teachers, our trained teachers especially, be stirred by these stimuli? How far shall they be prepared to lift up this remnant of conservatism from their shoulders?

Teachers' Responsibility

It is the human element in reform that really matters, and the most advanced theories embodied in Blue books or Green books, or thrashed out in academic debates and conferences, must remain dead letters if the man who ultimately has to work these schemes does not put his whole heart into them. "What is best administered is best" is true not only in the realm of Government, but also in the sphere of Education. Pestalozzi, who was the forerunner and inspirer of every modern and scientific educational movement, really failed when he wanted to put his principles into practice simply because he could not find the right type of teacher—the Pestalozzian teacher. Talking of his experiments in Stanz he says with an almost pathetic helplessness: "I tried to connect study with manual labour, the School with the Workshop, and make one thing of them. But I was less able to do this as Staff, material, and tools were all lacking." Shall we have to say this also with respect to the Wardha Scheme? Shall our teachers fail just when the destiny of a New India rests upon proper education alone? Have the teachers paused to think? Are they re-examining their methods?

Educate or Perish

Bound up with a change in the educational structure is the question of mass education and adult education. Not very many years ago this was also a question with most of the foreign countries, and a slogan was used as regards England herself, and later as regards Russia: "England must either

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 6)

MacGarrison, who remains a pioneer in the field of nutritional research in this country. Dr. Aykroyd in his brilliant survey of countrywide malnutrition, stresses the urgent need of introducing practical measures in basing the agricultural policy on nutritional needs of the population and, secondly, creating favourable conditions to combat incidence of disease arising out of marked and remediable malnutrition by supplying certain primary demands of the popular diet. This expert's suggestion of encouragement to home-pounding of rice as a practical step in the direction of constructive work of this kind has already been anticipated by the All-India Village Industries Association and we have no doubt the village uplift programme that various official and non-official agencies are pursuing to-day will considerably improve the situation. The cost of medical relief and other social measures would be proportionately reduced if the available nutritional knowledge were utilised and the foundation of preventive medicine, which is so intimately correlated to the modern nutritional science, were laid. The work of the Nutritional Indian Research Fund is concerned with defining and formulating the problems of nutrition in relation to the special conditions obtained here and it becomes the duty of the Provincial Governments to give careful consideration and effect to the practical suggestions based on the findings of nutritional investigators like Dr. Aykroyd who are carrying a step further the work of the League of Nations Technical Committee and who have rendered the task of dealing with the Indian nutritional situation so much easier than it has been hitherto.

BRITISH PREMIER PLUMBS DEPTHS OF FOLLY

His Habit Of Retreat

By H. N. Brailsford

While reading over the dull platitudes of Mr. Neville Chamberlain's speech to the Foreign Press Association, I recalled a vivid, if indiscreet phrase that his father once used. Whatever Joseph Chamberlain may have been, he was never dull.

It was during one of the frequent misunderstandings between the British and the Tsarist Governments, and he feared that Downing Street was going too far on the road to "appeasement".

Holding up a warning finger, he rapped out: "He who sips with the Devil must have a long spoon."

This was not polite to the Tsar, but I could sometimes wish that the ghost of the Prime Minister's father, adorned with shadowy orchid and monocle would repeat that word of caution to his son.

The peculiar danger of our situation is that this headstrong and autocratic man has acquired, late in life, the conviction that he can, without study or experience, or perceptible familiarity with history, manage, single-handed, the diplomatic business of this country at a moment of peculiar complexity and peril.

It is notorious that he has brushed aside the professional experts who should advise him, while he trusts his own inspiration in face to face talks with personalities incomparably more dynamic than himself.

One shudders at the prospect that confronts us all, if he sues with the Duce armed with the miniature spoon that he wielded at Munich.

Victory For Force

The trouble is that this complacent Premier has an infinite capacity for self-deception. He plumed himself on Tuesday that he and his colleagues and predecessors had been engaged in revising the Peace Treaties.

Every step in that revision, whether over armaments, the Rhineland or Austria, was taken by the one-sided action of the German Reich. Hitler snatched what he wanted; the former victors, after futile verbal protests, acquiesced.

The Premier then boasted that the question of Czechoslovakia had been settled by negotiation without force. It would be pl-

tiful, if it were not dangerous, that a mind of this calibre should be in charge of the nation's affairs. This question was settled without bloodshed, if that is what Mr. Chamberlain means. Every question between nations can be settled without the spilling of blood, if one side yields without qualification what the other demands.

That is what happened in this case; and, in fact, Germany took, and allowed Hungary and Poland to take, a great deal more than she had demanded at Godesberg.

"Without force" was the German general mobilisation appeal to reason? Did the Czechs who from beginning to end were never consulted, give way of their free will because logic had overwhelmed them?

Mr. Chamberlain must know that, thanks to the decision of the French to break their word as allies, and of the British to forget the Covenant of the League of Nations, Czechoslovakia is as much a conquered country as if Hitler had actually taken Prague by assault.

Conquest, moreover, means today what it has rarely meant in the history of civilised peoples. It means the complete subordination of the entire policy of the vanquished State to the will of the victor. So much its new Premier, Dr. Benes, has confessed in plain words.

Worse still this State must assimilate its political structure to that of its great neighbour. It is no longer a Parliamentary Democracy. It now has, in Dr. Benes's phrase, an "authoritarian" Government."

Ukraine Next

In this vassal dependency the Germans are preparing, without concealment, their next advance. They are marshalling their syllogisms and their persuasions in what is left of Ruthenia.

These arguments wear a blue uniform; and march to their conclusions under German officers. Students of logic call them "volunteers."

This science, as the erudite reader will perceive, has progressed since Aristotle's day. The intention is that "without force," as Mr. Chamberlain

would say, they shall wrest the Polish Ukraine from the rule of Warsaw.

By way of demonstrating the majesty of reason, German conscripts have been ordered to stand at the ready in February.

It is possible that the Poles will then be overcome by the power of truth, as the Czechs were at the end of September, but this is not certain. In that case this contemplative page in the history of thought may be bloodstained.

It may be well that we should see as a whole the complicated pattern that the two Dictators are working out on the power-map of Europe!

Hitler is consolidating the new German Empire, which promises, while it holds together, to be the mightiest structure obedient to a single will that the Old World has known since Napoleon.

One need not regret the liberation of the non-Russian Ukraine, if that is destined to occur, for the Poles are oppressive and brutal masters to their subject minorities. They were, moreover, disloyal allies to the French, and cynical members of the League.

But this operation on the western portions of the divided territory inhabited by the Ukrainians will be merely a prelude to the real drama—the attack, foreshadowed in "Mein Kampf", on the Soviet Union, designed to tear from it the black earth, the minerals and the electric power of the Russian Ukraine which Hitler proposes to colonise and exploit.

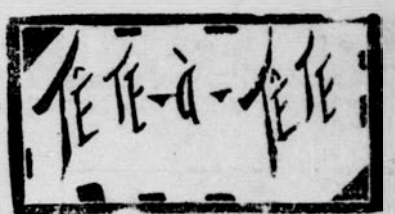
Habit Of Retreat

Because the Soviet Union is Hitler's objective, his struggle for territorial expansion broadens out into an international class war. The trenches are dug already at Westminster and in Paris, whether we see them or not, and in Madrid men—and in blood-soaked mud.

His brilliantly successful strategy has blinded and divided the democratic forces that should have faced him. Mr. Eden turned his back on these trenches, because he disliked "ideological groupings."

Mr. Chamberlain pretends that this war is waged "without force." In France the People's Front has been broken up. As it crum-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)



WITHOUT COMMENT

BERLIN, Dec. 26.

"Sixty tons of metal will be required to decorate mothers of large families with the new medal which will resemble the iron-class but will have a prolonged lower arm."

Three million mothers will receive this decoration on "The Mothers' Day" which will be May 12. The possessors will enjoy all privileges given to the war wounded."—Reuter.

A Chinese Foreign Office spokesman characterizes the Japanese Premier's statement as "a disguised attempt at the political dismemberment of China."

And not so very disguised, either!

Reuter has now promoted the Spanish Rebels to the status of "Nationalists."

A seasonal gesture of good-will, we believe.

The German Press attacks the United States for having "torpedoed Christmas peace."

We knew President Roosevelt's appeal to beat the swords into ploughshares would irritate the Nazis.

Signor Gayda calls the forthcoming visit of M. Daladier to Corsica provocative because he will be accompanied by high military, naval and air authorities.

The policy of "realism" and "appeasement" demands that M. Daladier should postpone the projected visit to Corsica and instead join the pilgrimage party to Rome.

"The Muslims cannot join hands with socialists," declared Mr. Syed Abdul Aziz, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim League.

We make a present of this statement to

(1) Maulana Hasrat Mohani, (2) Those "Comrades" who sought joint-front with the Muslim Leaguers some time ago.

The W. I. A. A. Scavenger (midnight) hunt permits "goat in the back-seat" as an entry.

Case of pedestrian humour.

An Aryan Conference is being held in Sholapur.

We expect Hitler, Hess and Himmler will all end as delegates extraordinary from Aryanland.

An unconfirmed report says Dr. Moonje (General, hon. Brevet-rank), Bhai Savarkar and Mr. Parmanand have received miniature nordic axes as a Nazi fraternal greeting.

Frightfully Aryan, isn't it?

Beat your swords into ploughshares" is President Roosevelt's Xmas message.

What about bombs and high explosives? Make a Christmas present of them to the Nazis?

The German press suggests that the Lima Conference was a victory for the Nazis.

Mr. Cordell Hull is evidently cousin to Henlein, is he?

A man went to a doctor, told him that he didn't want to enter the Army, and asked for a tip so as to be certain of rejection. The doctor looked him over and said somewhat grimly: "Get all your teeth pulled out, and you'll have a chance." The man did so. When he appeared before the medical board he was exempted because of flat feet!

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Burning kisses always result from sparks.

David was a manly boy and Job was a bolly man.

When a man is in his cups he is apt to get into family jars.

If kisses were intoxicating lovers would never favour prohibition.

It is always hard on a man when love or measles attack him late in life.

The world will never get any better until children are an improvement on their parents.

How Spaniards Celebrate Christmas

Rebels Break Govt. Defences And Make Six-Mile Advance

BURGOS, Dec. 26. It is now clear that a surprise Nationalist offensive is proceeding at points along the ninety-mile front from the foothills of the Pyrenees to below the confluence of the Segre and Ebro rivers. The drive is most advanced on the southern end of the line due west of the important port of Tarragona. Here the Nationalists are making headway in the Fayon sector, following an initial smash through the opposing fortifications three-miles deep. The terrain is easy and with the weather improving, these forces are rapidly conquering the angle formed by the confluence of the rivers, threatening to jeopardise the Republican defences behind the Ebro.

Last night's report from field headquarters states that the advance along the front continues with mathematical precision and claims that a six miles push on the Fayon sector has seen the capture of six towns including Granena and Almetret, while the outskirts of the important junction of Granadella have been reached.

Aviation was active during the campaign but hitherto only one Republican plane is known to have been brought down.

The manoeuvres on the north, where on the third day, an advance between five and six miles is claimed, are hampered by the snow-covered ground. Advance patrols now form lines fourteen miles from the starting base, sears.—Reuter.

NATIONALISTS CLAIM ADVANCE

SALAMANCA, Dec. 26. An average advance of four

miles deep on the third day of the Nationalist offensive which is proceeding at points along a 20 mile front is claimed. Last night's communiqué records the capture of a number of positions at the Southern end of the front due West of Tarragona. 2,200 prisoners, and large quantities of war material. Emphasis is placed on number of purely Spanish corps taking part in the offensive, as well as legionary units who are admittedly engaged. It is pointed out that thousands of Spaniards are fighting in the ranks of the latter units.—Reuter.

SET-BACK IN SEGRE SECTOR

BARCELONA, Dec. 26. All Nationalist attacks in the Tremp Sector have been repulsed, according to last night's Republican communiqué which, however, admits a setback in Segre sector with the loss of Almetret captured by Italian divisions at the price of heavy losses.—Reuter.

Br. Insignia For President Of Portugal

LISBON, Dec. 25. The insignia of the Grand Cross of the bath was handed to President Carmona by the British Ambassador at the Belem place, along with a message from King George stressing that the Anglo-Portuguese alliance "continues to be one of the strongest guarantees of world peace."

President Carmona in his reply expressed Portuguese esteem for the King and the British people and added that the aim of the two Governments was to "work for order and peace."—Reuter.

Gayda Accuses Daladier

"Visit To Corsica With High Military Authorities Is Provocative For Italians"

ROME, Dec. 26. Signor Gayda writing in the "Voce d'Italia" calls the forthcoming visit of M. Daladier to Corsica provocative because he will be accompanied by high military, naval and air authorities. He says that this warlike demonstration is provocative for all Italy.

Referring to reports that French Govt. will state that Italy's denunciation of the 1935 agreement restores the 'status quo'. Sgr. Gayda writes that the 'status quo' means that the state of hostility, which divided France and Italy, will be reopened. It means that Italy re-acquires full right to react against the overbearing treatment by the French authorities in Tunis.—Reuter.

Solidarity Declaration Ratified At Lima

LIMA, Dec. 26. The Pan-American Conference ratified to-day the solidarity declaration.—Reuter.

World Achievement

Will They Be Wanted?

It seems only yesterday that we were all interested in a great scheme for floating islands in the Atlantic. Our ideas were not as ambitious then as now, and though the Atlantic had been flown more than once, it was still a risky business (though Corrigan has shown us that it can be done without too much fuss); and we expected that for years to come Atlantic flying would mean at least one or two halts 'en route'.

That, of course, meant floating islands on which to land. Hence, till quite recently there was much talk of building immense landing stages anchored to the bottom of old ocean and so constructed that their centre of gravity was far below the surface of the sea.

As far back as 1934 engineers were toying with this notion. Schemes were drawn up—and very clever they were. One idea was to build what might be called a floating stepping-stone in mid-Atlantic which should be 1,500 feet long and about 300 feet wide. This gigantic raft was to rise in three storeys to over 100 feet above the surface of the water, the whole structure to rest on 32 pillars with their "foundations" 40 feet below the sea-level. These again were to be immense chambers or air-reservoirs or ballast tanks going down 208 feet below the surface. It was demonstrated that the biggest waves of an angry sea would fail to disturb the floating rafts.

The idea, of course, was to make it possible for giant "planes to fly from England to the first raft, refuel, and then fly to New York.

Now, however, mechanics are concentrating on vastly bigger and more efficient machines, and it seems likely that such power and range will be achieved (Caledonia has shown these possibilities) that the regular Atlantic service will be done at one hop from the start.



Sardar Vallabhbhai

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

RAJKOT, Dec. 26.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who arrived at three yesterday afternoon was invited by the Thakore Saheb for an interview at 6 p.m. The Sardar and the Thakore Saheb had a heart to heart talk for eight hours during which they discussed the whole ground again and the terms of a settlement. As a result of this prolonged discussion an amicable settlement was reached at 2 a.m.

Meanwhile a large crowd had collected in front of the Palace having heard that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had arrived by air and was having negotiations with the Thakore Saheb for a settlement of the dispute between the Durbar and the Praja Parishad.

On emerging out of the Palace at 2 a.m. the Sardar was greeted by the waiting crowd to whom he dramatically announced that as a result of his talks with the Thakore Saheb a settlement had been reached. The terms of the settlement, he told those assembled in front of the Palace would be announced at a public meeting this evening in the Gandhi Chouk.

REFORMS BEFORE END OF JANUARY

Sardar Patel's Tribute To Thakore

RAJKOT, Dec. 26. Amidst popular rejoicing Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel announced to a gathering of 30,000 people here the terms of the settlement reached between him and the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot.

The Sardar announced that the personnel of the Committee would be announced to-morrow or the day after and that it had been agreed that reforms should be brought into force as early as possible, possibly before the end of January. It had also been agreed that the grievances of farmers be fully gone into and redressed.

Congratulating the people, particularly the business community, on the support they lent to the agitation at Rajkot which ended so successfully, Sardar remarked that in his opinion this settlement was better than the one that was suggested sometime back, but which did not fructify.

Sardar Patel also took the opportunity to congratulate the Thakore Saheb for making the settlement possible.

The meeting was preceded by a procession of 50,000 people, which was led by released political prisoners. Amidst enthusiastic scenes the procession marched through Rajkot streets for two hours.

Sardar Meets Thakore Saheb Again

(From Our Correspondent.) RAJKOT, Dec. 26. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel accompanied by Mr. Samaldas Gandhi again visited the Thakore in his palace this evening at eight. The meeting lasted for about two hours, but close secrecy is maintained regarding the nature of conversation. In interview Mr. Samaldas said "Sardar has nothing to say just now."

All released prisoners and pressmen were entertained at dinner by Mr. Behardas Jassani in Sardar's presence to-night.

BARODA'S EXAMPLE

Reduction In Land Revenue

(From Our Correspondent.) BARODA, Dec. 26. H. H. the Maharaja has passed an order to-day reducing the assessment of land revenue for five years, considering depression in the market value of crops.

VALENTINE MISSES CENTURY

England All Out For 422 In First Venture Against S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 26. In Second Day's play of the Test Match between England and South Africa, England were all out in their first innings for 422 (Valentine 97, Gordon 5 for 103). South Africa had scored 166 for five wickets at the close (Nourse 73, Mitchell 72 not out).

The second day's play in the first test match between England and South Africa commenced to-day in bright sunshine before a crowd of 25,000. The gates were closed half an hour after the start. The wicket was wearing very slightly and was taking spin. Valentine played enterprising cricket and cleverly stole the bowling.

The Valentine-Verity partnership was broken at 378, when Verity succumbed to an offspinner from Dalton for 26, (378/7). Verity's very solid innings lasted 55 minutes.

Wilson joined Valentine but was given leg before wicket to Gordon for two (388/3). Farnes partnered Valentine and 400 was sent up after innings had lasted 411 minutes. Farnes was bowled offstump before scoring by Gordon (415/9). Valentine missed his century by three runs, when after batting for 138 minutes, in which he hit eleven fours. He was caught by Wade off Gordon and England's innings closed at 422, after 431 minutes play. Goddard remaining not out with no score.

South Africa opened their innings through Mitchell and Vanderbyl to the bowling of Farnes and Edrich and had scored 109 for two wickets at tea.

Farnes sent in several risers and was backed. Playing brightly Mitchell scored 30 in 24 minutes. First wicket fell at 41 when Vanderbyl was out l.b.w. to Verity for four (41/1). Three runs later the second wicket fell, when Verity caught return off his own bowling from Melville for nil after diving and rolling over for it. Nourse joined Mitchell and at tea the pair were batting with 38 and 56 respectively with a total of 109 for 2 wickets.

MITCHELL-NOURSE PARTNER-SHIP

Accurate bowling by Verity and Goddard and the well-placed field subdued the batsmen, and Mitchell did not score for fifty minutes after tea.

Nourse sent Hammond for a six to reach fifty-five, after he had batted for 109 minutes. The Mitchell-Nourse partnership added hundred runs in 125 minutes. Nourse was caught and bowled by Goddard for 73. Nourse's grand innings, of which cover-driving was a feature, lasted 163 minutes. He hit one six and six fours.

Gordon, who joined Mitchell, was stumped by Ames off Goddard for nil (160/4). Another wicket fell at the same total when Wade was bowled by Goddard for nil. Maintaining very good length, Goddard thus scored a hat-trick. Mitchell and Viljoen were batting with seventy-two and nil respectively when stumps were drawn for day with the total at 166 for five.

ENGLAND (FIRST INNINGS) CONTINUED.

Valentine, c Wade, b Gordon	97
Verity, b Dalton	26
Wilkinson, l.b.w., Gordon	2
Farnes, b Gordon	0
Goddard, not out	0
Extras	10
Total	422

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Davies	19	0	102	1
Langton	27	5	74	0
Gordon	33.4	3	103	5
Mitchell	22	2	75	3
Dalton	10	1	42	1
Bond	2	0	16	0

SOUTH AFRICA (FIRST INNINGS).

Vanderbyl, l.b.w., Verity	4
Melville, c and b Verity	0
Nourse, c and b Goddard	73
Gordon, stumped Ames, b Goddard	0
Wade, b Goddard	0
Mitchell (not out)	72
Viljoen (not out)	0
Total (for five wickets at close)	166

WHEN BOSE REACHES MADRAS

MADRAS, Dec. 26. The Secretary of the Tamilnadu Congress Committee states that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has informed him that he would reach Madras on the afternoon of Dec. 28 by the Grand Trunk Express from Wardha.

Mr. Bose will leave Madras on the night of December 28 for Trichinopoly.—A.P.



Thakore Saheb Or Rajkot

Germany To Celebrate "Mothers' Day"

Mothers Of Large Families To Be Awarded Medals

BERLIN, Dec. 26.

Sixty tons of metal will be required to decorate mothers of large families with the new medal which will resemble the iron-class but will have a prolonged lower arm.

Three million mothers will receive this decoration on "The Mothers' Day" which will be May 12. The possessors will enjoy all privileges given to the war wounded.—Reuter.

'WHITE XMAS' FOR ENGLAND

No Racing And Sport Fixtures Due To Heavy Snowfall

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Another very heavy snowfall this morning made conditions ideal for tobogganing and skating in many places, particularly southwards. Then the afternoon was warm and air from Ireland brought rising temperatures and "great thaw" began after nine days continuous arctic weather.

There will be no racing in England to-morrow, making the eleventh day of racing lost in this season through adverse conditions.

Conditions in South-East England are still bad. All roads in East Kent are impassable, and except by rail, many towns are isolated. Icy roads and deep snow drifts have completely cut off approach by land to St. Margarets Bay. White Christmas was a black one for sports. Thousands of pounds have been lost through cancelled racing and football fixtures.—Reuter.

NO SIGN OF BREAK IN WINTRY SPELL

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Temperatures remained around the freezing point on Christmas day with fresh snow-falls in some parts and no thaw to rob the country side of white mantle. Weather experts promise milder conditions shortly but there are no immediate signs of a break in wintry spell.

While railway conditions are stated to be practically normal, many roads are blocked. There are snowdrifts four feet deep in Kent, a seven mile journey from Dover to Kingdown involving a detour of 35 miles.—Reuter.

Sir Charles Higham Dead

LONDON, Dec. 26. The death has occurred of Sir Charles Higham who had organised the First Battalion of Volunteers at the outbreak of the European War.—Reuter.

WANGCHINGWEI'S SECRET MISSION

SHANGHAI, Dec. 26. It is reliably learned that Mr. Wangchingwei, Vice-President of the Kuomintang Party, who left Chungking suddenly last week for "an unknown destination" is actually enroute for Hongkong via Indo-China in order to establish contact with Japanese.

Mr. Wangchingwei's name recently became connected with a group of Chinese leaders desirous for peace, but there is no official confirmation of the rumours that the visit is a preliminary to possible peace negotiations. According to Japanese Press reports published last week on Wangchingwei's departure Mr. Wangchingwei had differences with the Kuomintang on the question of resistance to Japan and the "scorched earth" tactics practised by the Chinese armies.—Reuter.

Radio And Advertising Some Questions For A. I. R.

By D. F. Karaka

I am given to understand that somewhere in Delhi there is a Committee or a sub-committee sitting to investigate into the question of radio advertising. There are two definite points of view on this very controversial question. The American takes the view that there is no harm in selling the air to anyone who wants to pay the price and boost his own goods. In that case the buyer is entitled to say what he wants by way of advertisement on the air. The English idea is more conservative. The radio still remains in England the property of the Government.

In principle the idea in India is to follow the English example. Yet recently at station VUB some strange things have been happening and it is necessary to ask the radio authorities what really is the principle they are following and whether they have any justifiable explanation for some of their recent actions.

Sometime ago when the A.I.R. began their series of school broadcasts, they issued a white pamphlet in which they embodied the scheme of school broadcasts, giving the names of those who would from time to time speak on various subjects of interest to children. So far there was no cause to complain. The pamphlet was printed at the Job Press at Delhi and everything seemed to be in order.

We move now a stage further. The school broadcasts had begun to attract the attention of the school authorities and they inquired from the All-India Radio what equipment in their opinion was most suitable to school requirements. The A.I.R. in reply referred the questioners to the All-India Radio Merchants' Association and (this is beginning of advertising) Messrs. Phillips Electric Co.

I believe the explanation given is that this latter firm has resigned from the Association and that the A.I.R. do not want to discriminate. It is not, if I may say so, a very plausible explanation and certainly not one which the public can swallow.

Add to the fact that the distributors of Phillips goods are members of the Association, and you will agree that the mention of a firm of manufacturers is a little unnecessary. To the public at large it suggests that the A.I.R. show a preference for Phillips goods, which the mention of their name suggests, whereas the mention of the All-India Radio Merchants' Association suggests no particular goods.

One would have thought this was a mere coincidence. And that the Station Director has really done this in his desire not to discriminate between those who are and are not members of the Association. But more recently another pamphlet has come out, which on reliable authority I am given to understand is being distributed by A. I. R. This seems to support the theory that the Bombay Station of the A.I.R. has become a publicity bureau for the

goods of Messrs. Phillips & Co. And there is sufficient reason for this accusation.

This pamphlet, which is grey in colour, has on the outside the same official crest or monogram of the A.I.R. This is important because it stamps it as an official publication of the A.I.R. It is strange that this pamphlet should not have the name of the Printer and Publisher on the back. I should have thought this was an infringement of the Act which regulates publishing. But the most peculiar thing of all is the three page advertisement of Messrs. Phillips goods which appears on the inside and at the back. Now one wants to know whether this publication was sponsored by the Phillips people, or was it that the space for advertisement was sold to them. If the former, then I say that it is a gross injustice on the part of a Government Department to allow a particular firm the privilege of issuing the pamphlet. If the latter it is equally unfair.

This pamphlet is intended to go to the people. It is chiefly intended for those interested in school broadcasting. It contains some of the talks which have been given by A.I.R. And it has the official stamp of the A.I.R. to give it authority. Why should this pamphlet have the exclusive advertisement of the Phillips Co. is something that is beyond the reasoning of those who believe in fairplay and who want to avoid discrimination.

The trouble about the All-India Radio, speaking from experience at least as regards the Bombay station, is that it has been its own way too long. It is time the public had a word in edgewise as to what the policy of the A.I.R. should be.

One finds it embarrassing to have to attack the A.I.R., because in a small town like ours it seems to involve personalities. Nor does one want this to be regarded as the ventilation of a personal grouse, but when I remember Mr. Bokhari's blue pencil scratching out the word "Tata" out of a line in a script which read "The Marx Brothers are buying Tata Defereds to get the right atmosphere for their next picture 'A day at the Share Bazaar'", one feels that a department of the Government which paid such punctilious attention to advertising, is a little inconsistent when it now allows three pages of Phillips radio to appear on its seemingly official publication.

We therefore want to know (1) whether this grey pamphlet entitled "School Broadcasts—Winter Session 1938-39 No. 1" is or is not an All-India Radio publication? (2) If it is what explanation is there for the three page advertisement of a particular radio firm. (3) Why the name of the printer or publisher does not appear on the booklet as required by statute. (4) What steps are the A.I.R. going to take in the matter (5) Why are they distributing it and lastly what has Mr. Bokhari to say for himself?

OUTRAGE IN PALESTINE

Arab Defence Party Member Shot Dead

JERUSALEM, Dec. 26. Yassin Jerall, a member of the Arab Defence Party in opposition to the Mufti, and cousin of the present President of the Supreme Muslim Council was shot dead this morning at his home in Jericho, where he was a prominent resident. A Jewish shopkeeper was shot and wounded, while serving customers in the old city as Jerusalem this morning.—Reuter.

THE INDIAN BANK, LIMITED

BOMBAY.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

We have pleasure to announce that we are removing to a more commodious premises and our address as from 27th December, 1938, will be

UNITED INDIA LIFE BUILDING, Ground Floor (West),

SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA ROAD, FORT.

(Telephone and Post Box Numbers will remain unchanged).

R. S. KODANGE, Agent.

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INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALES-MANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALES-MANAGEMENT (A.I.S.M.A.); BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A.C.I.I.) COMPANY SECRETARIES (F.C.C.S.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L.C.C. and D.C.M., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited field and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (E.A., A.A.I.A.) may wherever desirable be taken in as additional Course, as that Profession is overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR

Apply for Prospectus giving details 80, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Jinnah Goes All Out Against Congress And Mahatma

BOGEY OF HINDU RAJ AGAIN

Call To Muslims In Congress To Revert To League

"NOWHERE IN MY CAREER HAVE I ALLIED MYSELF WITH IMPERIALISM" SAYS LEAGUE PRESIDENT

PATNA, December 26. BETWEEN THE RANKS OF THE MUSLIMS UNDER THE BANNER OF THE LEAGUE WAS STRESSED BY MR. JINNAH, PRESIDING OVER THE 26TH SESSION OF THE ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE, WHICH COMMENCED HERE THIS MORNING.

Mr. Jinnah delivered his speech extempore in English, speaking in Urdu towards the end.

Condolence

At the outset Mr. Jinnah referred to the services rendered by the late Maulana Shaukat Ali in the cause of the country and the Muslim community. He regretted his death and those of Sir Mohd. Iqbal and Kemal Ataturk.

Proceeding Mr. Jinnah said that the question which confronted the Muslims of India was whether the ninety millions of Indian Muslims would continue to remain in a state of inertia and demoralisation (Cries: No, No).

MUSLIMS DISILLUSIONED

Recapitulating the struggles of the League he said that it had laid down its policy for the political advancement of the Muslims. Only a few years ago, he said, the position of the Muslims was such that they would either have to owe allegiance to the Imperialistic Government or submit to Congress principles, since political consciousness had been confined so long to "careerist" either in bureaucratic or Congress camps. Many young men were deluded into believing that the Congress was fighting for the freedom of the country, which fired their imagination and enthusiasm, and they easily fell into the net spread out for them by the Congress—only to be disillusioned eventually.

NO HOPE OF UNITY

He continued that the Congress had dashed every possible hope of arriving at a settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question on the rocks of Congress Fascism. In fact, it did not want a settlement with the Muslims on equal terms. Their claim that they alone represented the entire country was preposterous. The League and the Muslims did not want any gifts or concessions from the Congress. The Muslims wanted advance as a nation.

The Congress may go on saying that they were a national body, but it was not a fact. They were only a communal Hindu body and they knew it. That a few Muslims had been misguided into joining their ranks did not mean that the Congress represented the Muslims. The Congress did not represent any community properly, least of all Muslims. They were intoxicated with the power they had so far obtained.

CATEGORICAL CHARGES

He was now convinced, and many others with him, that the Congress High Command determined to force their own culture on others and establish a Hindu Raj. An instance of this was the "Bande Mataram" song, which, it was insisted, should be sung and honoured by everybody, including the Muslims. They insisted on the Congress Flag being hoisted even on Government buildings and honoured by all. Then there was the question of Hindi and Hindustani. But the real intention behind the move of advocating Hindustani was to suppress Urdu.

CHARGE AGAINST MAHATMA

Referring to the Wardha Education Scheme and the Vidya-mandir Scheme, Mr. Jinnah said that these had been propounded

after careful deliberation and with a definite object. The genius behind these was Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Gandhi alone, who destroyed the very ideas with which the Congress started its career and converted it into a communal Hindu body with a view to a revival and propagation of Hindu culture. To-day Hindu mentality and outlook had been developed in the direction of imagining that they were already ruling nation and advantage was being taken of it to suppress Muslims as much as possible. Repressive measures were being adopted against the Muslims only. The Muslims figured in arrears by Congress Governments and even Muslim Press was gagged. The Muslims were struggling vainly for asserting their legitimate rights.

LEAGUE ACHIEVEMENTS

Proceeding Mr. Jinnah said that the League had assiduously and gradually established and developed into a strong national body of the Muslims. But a great task lay ahead of the Muslims. They had so far only stirred from sleep and their political consciousness had to be developed along with moral and cultural consciousness. He admitted that the Hindus had to a large extent acquired the essential quality, cultural, political consciousness, which could be termed national consciousness. He wanted Muslims to develop to the same degree, if not more, such national consciousness. Mere numerical strength was not enough.

TRIBUTE TO ARABS

Turning to immediate problems affecting them Mr. Jinnah hoped that Muslims would sacrifice for their national uplift. He referred to the sacrifices made by Arabs in Palestine in their national struggle and deplored that they were being termed rebels and brigands and treated as such, whereas really they were heroes and martyrs. In the interests of the International Jewry, who were capitalists, monstrous injustice was being done to the Arabs and the Indian Muslims could not remain unconcerned in the matter and would not shirk making any sacrifices for their Arab brethren.

STATES' PROBLEM

Turning to Indian States, he said that he had the fullest sympathy with the aspirations of the States' people for constitutional advance, but he wanted to warn them of the Congress motive in creating an agitation among the States' subjects. He wanted to point out that it was not the object of the Congress to bring about peace in the States. They talked loudly about the uplift of the States' people, but he questioned seriously what Congress had done in Kashmir. The Congress wanted to establish an alliance with the States' subjects in opposition to the present alliance between the British Government and the States' rulers. This was only to secure numerical strength in the Central Legislature, whereby they could continue to dominate

the Muslims and guide their destiny. At the Congress were determined to carry out their ulterior and sinister motive in the States, he would have to come to the rescue of Muslims in the States in the event of their being exploited by the other body, despite the fact that according to the present constitution the League could not interfere in the internal affairs of States.

JINNAH DENIES CHARGE

On the question of Federation, Mr. Jinnah said, there were conflicting opinions among Congressmen themselves. They, however, would not object to Federation, if they had their own majority at the centre. They wanted to establish an authoritative totalitarian and Fascist Hindu Raj. They had Congress majority in seven Provinces and in the other four although they had no majority, they were striving their utmost to delude the Muslims of those Provinces into believing that the League was an ally of Imperialism and Imperialistic Government and thereby alienate them from the League.

Mr. Jinnah challenged anyone to prove that he had identified himself with Imperialistic interests. "Nowhere in my career have I allied myself with Imperialism outside or inside the Legislature," he added, that the League would never be an ally of anyone except the Muslim nation. The Congress wanted sufficient powers at the centre solely to direct its activities against the present Government in the Provinces, where Muslims were at the helm of affairs. By means of Federation, Congress would be able to reduce the four Muslim Provinces into mere feudatories.

Proceeding Mr. Jinnah said that if the status of the Muslim League was to be raised the Muslims would have to organise ceaselessly.

CALL TO CONGRESS MUSLIMS

Speaking in Urdu, Mr. Jinnah welcomed the growth of national awakening among Muslims and added that the Muslim Mass Contact movement by the Congress had failed despite the best effort to obtain the allegiance of Muslims. The fact that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad or other Muslims had joined the Congress would not mislead others to join it. He invited ardently those Muslims, who were present in the Congress to come under the banner of the League and serve the people and country.—A.P.

ESCORT WITH DRAWN SWORDS FOR JINNAH

PATNA, Dec. 26. The twenty-sixth annual general session of the All-India Muslim League opened here this morning, about 30,000 attending.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the President, and other prominent leaders entered the pandal amid deafening cheers. Mr. Jinnah led up to a dais escorted by a dozen national guards dressed in black tunic and white jodhpurs with drawn swords.

The President's pathway to the dais were lined on sides by National Guards, picturesquely dressed in green red.

The proceedings commenced with recitations from the Quran at the singing of national songs. The Sind National Guards song was taken up as community singing, in which most of those present joined, including Mr. Jinnah and other prominent leaders on the dais.

Among those attending the Session were Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab; Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal; Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, Bengal; Mr. Khizra Hyat Tiwana and Mian Abdul Hal, Ministers of the Punjab; the Nawab of Chhattari, the Raja of Mahmudabad, Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, Mr. Aurenzeb Khan (Frontier), Sir Ziauddin Ahmed, Sir Sultan Ahmed, Nawabzada Khurshid Ali Khan, Miss Jinnah, Begum Ha-

bibullah Begum, Shah Nawaz and Begum Waseem. The pandal, which was packed to the utmost capacity, was tastefully constructed with colour scheme in green and white.

Mr. Syed Abdul Aziz, Chairman of the Reception Committee and ex-Minister of Bihar, next delivered his speech welcoming the delegates, while Mr. Jinnah delivered his presidential address extempore.—A.P.

RECORD ATTENDANCE

PATNA, Dec. 26.

It is generally believed among the old members of the League that the gathering which was present to-day when the 26th general session of the League commenced was larger than any previous meeting. The entire enclosure was packed, including a large number of women in purdah, occupying seats specially arranged for them. A number of seats on the dais had been sold for Rs. 5.0 each. The acoustic arrangements were adequate. After recitation from the Quran with which the proceedings commenced, there was a demand for as for a National song and Iqbal's "Sare Jahan Se Acheha Hindustan" was sung by Mr. Manzur Mahmud of Lucknow. The proceedings were punctuated frequently with league slogans and those were raised for prominent members of the league.

After the presidential address a former Muslim Congress member Mr. Abdul Zaffar of Palanpur (Bihar) announced that he had been a Congressman for several years, had not failed, but now he had renounced the Congress creed and principles and declared that he had joined the League. Mr. Zaffar embraced Mr. Jinnah on the dais amidst loud acclamation. One of the delegates from Assam, Mr. Sikandarshah, claimed to have come all the way from Dibrugarh on foot, having started on October 7. He said he slept on trees for three nights and met with many adventures by encountering wild animals.—A. P.

ISLAM OPPOSED TO SOCIALISM

League Reception Chairman's Speech

PATNA, Dec. 26. "In the struggle for freedom, both before and after the Great War, Muslims were always in the forefront. They breasted bullets and untold hardships as the result of the proclamation of martial law in the Punjab and courted imprisonment in thousands during the Swaraj and Khilafat movements," declared Mr. Syed Abdul Aziz, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the annual session of the All-India Muslim League which commenced its sitting shortly before noon to-day.

Welcoming the President and the delegates Mr. Aziz traced the historical importance of Bihar and Patna, the town's glory under the Mauryas and its zenith of glory during the rule of the Moghuls when the town was given its present name of Azimnagar by Prince Azimushan, the grandson of Emperor Aurangzeb. "From the historical point of view the province of Bihar, though small, embodies in itself the activities and culture of the people of India during succeeding ages and the vicissitudes through which they have passed."

"The downfall of the Moghul Empire plunged the unfortunate Muslims of India into a state of helplessness and bewilderment, and for a long time they could be little but bemoan their fate. They played a very prominent part in the memorable struggle for independence which took place in 1857. In Bengal, Bihar and Mysore they shed blood like water to stem the tide of foreign domination. The wars waged by Serajuddaulah, Mir Kasim and Tipu Sultan to preserve the independence of the country will always remain enshrined in history."

Continuing, Mr. Aziz enumerated the grievances of the Muslims against the Congress. The Vidya-mandir Scheme of education he described as not only wholly unsuitable for Muslim children but having a name with a strongly religious bias. Mr. Shukla, the Premier of C. P. has admitted that primary schools have been deliberately named as Mandirs so as to foster religious sentiments in the minds of Hindu children, but we can never agree to educational institutions maintained by the Government being given a name so characteristically reminiscent of a particular religion. He considered the Wardha Scheme of Education as impracticable, incomplete and in many parts of its aspect, intended only to revive the dead past. Muslims, Mr. Aziz said, can have no use for a scheme of this nature, which neither accorded with their culture nor had any intrinsic worth.

He added "the singing of 'Bande Mataram' on public occasions and in educational institutions has been a source of constant irritation for the Muslims, who resent being forced to listen to a song which is essentially idolatrous in spirit and inspired by hatred towards them."

He accused the Congress of suppressing the use of Urdu in the provinces where it was in power. Urdu he said was a living monument of Hindu-Muslim relations in the past and besides being the cultural medium of Muslims was also the vehicle of the social intercourse between different communities. Any attempt to suppress Urdu would necessarily constitute a direct attack on Muslim culture and widen the gulf between the two communities.

MUSLIM LEAGUE COUNCIL'S MEETING Working Committee's Resolution On C. P. Vidya-mandir Scheme Considered (From Our Correspondent) PATNA, Dec. 25. The Council of the Muslim League met in the evening in the Central Shamiana in Dilkush instead of in the pandal. Mr. Jinnah presided. Addressing the Council Mr.

as some of the noblest examples of patriotic endeavour."

Referring to present developments Mr. Aziz observed that the "tear of the Mussulmans that the Congress in reality wanted to establish Hindu Raj in which the military and external powers of the British would remain intact while the administrative and internal powers vested in the Hindu majority who would set about reducing the Mussulmans to a state of serfdom, has been amply justified and confirmed."

At present there were many conflicting and contradictory ideologies in India Nationalism, Bolshevism, Fascism, etc. and these had only served to make India's political, social and cultural problems still more complex by creating new differences and accentuating the existing ones.

In their whirls Mr. Aziz said the need for Mussulmans to organise themselves for the purpose of self-preservation.

Mr. Aziz said that the reluctance of the Mussulmans in not participating in the Congress programme was not due to the fact that Muslims lacked in any way in the love for their country or were oblivious to the solution of its economic problems. What they objected to were the means and methods presented by the majority community.

He held nationalism and socialism opposed to Islamic ideals and said that apart from the effects of the grant of provincial autonomy the movements he had referred to were some of the other causes which had served to give the Muslim League "A new lease of life."

"The Mussulmans cannot join hands with the socialists," said Mr. Aziz, expressing the inability of Mussulmans to co-operate with the Congress and socialists.

The socialists he opined had a materialistic view of life and considered religion a superfluity and Mussulmans did not agree with the solution of the economic problems they offered.

As regards the Congress he considered it to be insensible for minorities to leave their fate on the hands of the Congress which he described as a "preponderantly Hindu body having in its ranks considerable number of wealthy capitalists and bigoted politicians determined to serve their own communal and economic interests."

Laying down the policy of the League Mr. Aziz said that the League had no wish to quarrel with others on account of their views. It would only identify itself with such movements as accord with Islamic ideals and principles and are directed towards securing the greatest amount of good for all. "It will not allow the Kisans to be persecuted and tyrannised over by the zamindars nor will it try to gain their support by holding out to them promises incapable of fulfilment. Similarly it is not prepared to label the landowning class as a set of tyrants and oppressors."

He also said that the League would try to steer a similar middle path between labour and capital by securing for labour higher wages and better conditions of employment without making it unprofitable for capitalists to invest their money in industrial enterprises.

OBJECTION TO VIDYAMANDIR

Continuing, Mr. Aziz enumerated the grievances of the Muslims against the Congress. The Vidya-mandir Scheme of education he described as not only wholly unsuitable for Muslim children but having a name with a strongly religious bias. Mr. Shukla, the Premier of C. P. has admitted that primary schools have been deliberately named as Mandirs so as to foster religious sentiments in the minds of Hindu children, but we can never agree to educational institutions maintained by the Government being given a name so characteristically reminiscent of a particular religion. He considered the Wardha Scheme of Education as impracticable, incomplete and in many parts of its aspect, intended only to revive the dead past. Muslims, Mr. Aziz said, can have no use for a scheme of this nature, which neither accorded with their culture nor had any intrinsic worth.

He added "the singing of 'Bande Mataram' on public occasions and in educational institutions has been a source of constant irritation for the Muslims, who resent being forced to listen to a song which is essentially idolatrous in spirit and inspired by hatred towards them."

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A SHORT STORY

RESCUED BY A KNIKKKNACK

(BY RICHARD HILL WILKINSON)

Last summer, while travelling in Italy, Bill Morse picked up a trick ash tray in a knickknack shop on which was written: "L'ospite E Come Il Pesce—Dopo Tre Giorni Fuzza." Bill didn't know what the inscription meant and he didn't care. He liked the ash tray, and he bought it.

Sally, Bill's wife, didn't know what the inscription meant either, but she had always admired Bill's taste for knickknacks. She thought the ash tray would be fine for the new summer home they were outfitting in New Hampshire.

En route back home aboard the S. S. Van Dyke, Bill was showing some of the things he had purchased to a friend named Sid Lord. He came across the ash tray and handed it to Sid. Sid read the inscription and grinned. "Well, well," he exclaimed. "Subtle and smart, eh?"

Bill was busily engaged digging into a suitcase in search of an alpine hat he had purchased in Switzerland, and the remark slipped by him unnoticed.

Three days later the Van Dyke landed in New York. The Morges went first to their Westchester home, then drove up to New Hampshire to spend the rest of the summer at their new place. They wired ahead and the servants had Loch Haven open and ready for occupancy.

It was a relief to be home after rushing around Europe. Both Bill and Sally decided to notify no one of their whereabouts, and to spend the next two or three weeks in rest and quiet.

Three days after their arrival Aunt Dahlia arrived. Both Sally and Bill groaned when they saw her drive into the yard. Aunt Dahlia was a professional visitor. She had no home of her own, though she could easily afford a good one. Instead, she kept track of her relatives and flitted from one to the other, enjoying their hospitality.

Bill and Sally thought and schemed and considered every possible way of getting rid of Aunt Dahlia. But none seemed feasible. After all, she was a relative, and they had to be polite. More, Aunt Dahlia wasn't one to take a hint. She seemed blissfully unaware of the possibility that she might be imposing. She was a gay, riotous soul, insisting on indulging in the most strenuous sports and insisting that her hosts join her.

At dinner, the night of her arrival, she announced that she was remaining for two days only. Bill and Sally exchanged quick, relieved glances. They could make some effort to be polite for that length of time.

So, forgetting their weariness, they proceeded to entertain Aunt Dahlia in the best way they knew how. They went swimming with her. They went horseback riding. They went sailing. They played golf and tennis and took her to a near-by club to dance. And they realized their mistake on

the day that Aunt Dahlia had promised to leave. "I've had such a glorious, wonderful, gorgeous time," Aunt Dahlia chorled at them over the breakfast table, "that I do believe I'll remain a few days longer."

Bill and Sally were dismayed. What fools they had been to try to be entertaining. Well, perhaps the other extreme would produce more satisfactory results.

Beginning with that day Bill and Sally refused to indulge in one of Aunt Dahlia's strenuous activities. Instead, they took naps or sat on the veranda reading books, and in between times they unpacked and distributed about the house the knickknacks that had bought in Europe.

That evening Bill opened the trunk containing the ash tray. He gave it to Emily, the maid, to wash. At that moment he heard Aunt Dahlia thumping briskly across the veranda. Her step sounded formidable and in order to escape the possibility of an evening of three-handed bridge, Bill slammed the trunk lid and fled to his bedroom. Sally had already retired. He heard Aunt Dahlia approaching the door. She knocked softly, but he didn't answer. After a minute she went away and a few moments later he heard her leave the house, bent, he imagined, on some riotous adventure in town.

The next morning Bill and Sally were having breakfast alone in the sun room when suddenly they were startled by a crash. They looked at each other in alarm. The noise had come from Aunt Dahlia's room.

A moment later Aunt Dahlia herself burst into the sun porch. Her face was a mask of indignation and fury. "So!" she cried. "That's how you feel, is it? Of all the mean, cowardly tricks! Don't ever invite me here again!" And she walked away.

Bill and Sally stared at each other in amazement. Simultaneously they rose and followed Aunt Dahlia. But she had gone. They saw her car shoot from the garage and out the drive. They were dumbfounded.

Neither could think of an explanation. They returned indoors. Bill strolled into Aunt Dahlia's room. On the floor he saw the splintered pieces of an ash tray. He called Emily. Yes, Emily had placed the ash tray in Aunt Dahlia's room when she was out last night.

Bill scratched his head. Then he had an idea. He picked together the ash tray, copied off the inscription, and dispatched a telegram to Sid Lord. The answer arrived an hour later.

"Translation of inscription follows. 'Like fish, after three days, guests begin to smell.' Yours Sid."

Bill read the telegram aloud. He looked at Sally. Sally smiled. Bill roared with laughter. "It cost a dime. And what a perfectly beautiful purpose it served."

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the day that Aunt Dahlia had promised to leave.

"I've had such a glorious, wonderful, gorgeous time," Aunt Dahlia chorled at them over the breakfast table, "that I do believe I'll remain a few days longer."

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Jinnah said that the League sent a delegation to Cairo Conference. He added that the Palestine problem was one on which he wanted them to ponder and decide what attitude they should adopt towards the British Government in the matter.

Continuing he said that the Working Committee of the League had framed a reply to the Congress President on unity talks. It reiterated that the first item of agreement ought to be the recognition of League as the only representative and authoritative organisation of the Muslims of India. The Congress, Mr. Jinnah added, had refused to accept that claim.

The Committee then discussed Mr. Liaquat Ali's report on C. P. Muslims' grievances. Maulana Zafarali said that reports of repressions and bloodshed of Arabs in Palestine are pouring and the League should now inform Britain that if bloodshed was not stopped the League would not be responsible for the consequences. Mr. Jinnah intervening said that they were discussing resolutions. Then Mr. Liaquat Ali read out the resolution of the Working Committee on the C. P. Vidya Mandir Scheme.

Some members arose to give views on it and one wanted that the Nawab should also make enquiries in Bihar. One member said that Urdu was not the official language of the League and hence the proceedings should be read in English as many did not understand Urdu. Mr. Jinnah said that the League had no official language but held that the proceedings so far as possible should be read in Urdu. He assured him that he would himself learn Urdu.

MUTT AND JEFF—This Is Kinda Rough on the Horse but, Ah, Well, Ah, Well

By BUD FISHER



Krishnamurti's Philosophy

COMMENT BY ARUNDALE

Krishnamurti and his philosophy were the subject of comment by Dr. George S. Arundale in his Presidential Address to the Benares Convention of Theosophists on Monday afternoon, December 26. The President declared that Krishnamurti's strong challenging of much that seemed supremely true to many members of The Theosophical Society had caused a little confusion and unrest.

"How often," he said, "have I tried to insist that the study of our classic literature is not to make of us Theosophical gramophone records or parrots, repeating, with very little real understanding, that which we read or hear, but is to help us to find our own Theosophies, our own halting-places on the road to Truth, and thus little by little to reach our Selves."

Dr. Arundale affirmed that the high purpose of Blavatsky, of Olcott, of Subba Rao, of Besant, of Leadbeater, of Jinarajadasa, of many, many others, of all the Scriptures, of all the words that have been written and spoken, was not that they might would men into the likeness of their image, not to make us a dull, perhaps even dead, reflection of one or more of them, but to help us to discover our Selves and to fulfil them.

"The high purpose of Krishnamurti is just the same. He does

not and cannot come to lay down the Law, but to disclose his Law, such as it is at present, for we must not forget that he changes, as do all of us.

"I am convinced," continued the President, "of the truth of many things which Krishnamurti declares to be untrue, but I am thankful to him that he should have forced me to challenge my convictions to see if there be gold in them to emerge from the fire he pours upon them.

"Why are we disturbed? Because we want to be as sure of salvation as we can. We want safety, and we are foolish enough to think that safety lies in orthodoxy, in conformity to opinions hall-marked in some way or other as 'right.' We can never forget how Krishnamurti himself was so hall-marked, and subtly that influences us so that we feel we ought to follow him. And yet there are other hall-marked opinions which so far have sufficed us. That disservice we do to him as we thus retain him within that from which he would escape!

Krishnamurti's message, as Dr. Arundale understands it, "is not to believe what he says, but to be sure of the truth of our beliefs by challenging them without fear or favour. It is the Truth we need, our Truth, the Truth appropriate to us at our stage of evolution and suited to our individual natures."

BRITISH PREMIER PLUMBS DEPTHS OF FOLLY

(Continued from Page 6). bled, this nation ceased to be a Great Power and abandoned all its ties and interests in Central and Eastern Europe. Its pact of friendship with the Nazi Empire means, firstly, a free hand for Hitler in the East, and secondly, the breaking of its alliance with Russia.

In both democracies the average middle-class rabbit cowers in a paralysis of fear, because he thinks that any movement may bring down on him the wrath of the too powerful dictators.

He fails to realise that he is in this condition, not because the Tories revised the Peace Treaties, but because they failed to revise them.

Then they made a habit of retreat, armed half-heartedly, threw away their strategical assets and courted defeat by ignoring their Russian ally. This they did, because a resolute policy of peace with self-respect would have meant a firm stand on the popular and democratic side of the trenches that stretch from Barcelona to Canton.

Now For Rome!

The Duce is completing this complicated pattern. He got nothing and lost much when Hitler made himself master of Central Europe. So now, with raucous war cries he claims his share in the Mediterranean.

He can get it only at the expense of the prostrate French. That suits Hitler, for Mussolini will keep them occupied, while he makes his next swoop on the East.

The plan will be perfect if Italy can complete the isolation of France by separating her from Britain. That he has nearly achieved. The Anglo-Italian Pact which ignored France, was the first step. The divided views of London and Paris over Spain are the chief danger.

Mr. Chamberlain's clumsy answer about Tunisia in the House of Commons revealed the cleavage. Next month with his baby's spoon he will go to snap with the Duce in Rome. Balfour is crossing the trench. This man will be taken prisoner "without force."

Spain Betrayal

And now an ugly prospect faces us. The conflict, when it comes, may enlist us for the defence of the French colonial empire.

The way of escape from that fatality is to deliver battle on the issue of Spain. If Mussolini captures that key position everything else will fall into his lap.

The first step is to forbid Mr. Chamberlain to sell Spain by conceding at Rome the right of blockade. We shall check him only when we close our own ranks in a democratic alliance. Meanwhile, we must send in

CONGRESS DISCIPLINE

Ex-President's Criticism

MADRAS, Dec. 26. "We want all the people to be united in doing that and if you say that all Congressmen are bound by strict Congress discipline, where is the liberty of criticism? Are you to enjoy less liberty of criticism under the Congress Government than under the Justice or the bureaucratic Government?", asked Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, ex-president of the Indian National Congress, speaking at the annual day celebration of the Sowcarpet Congress Sabha.

Mr. Iyengar emphasised the need for liberty to Congressmen who were not members of the Legislature to criticise or comment on any administrative or legislative act of the Congress Government, and said the discipline that was devised and enforced when the Congress was fighting an alien bureaucracy, or any other body outside the Congress, should not be made use of to suppress freedom of comment by Congressmen when the Congress was in office.

NEED FOR PARTIES

Mr. Iyengar held that there could be parties within the Congress such as the right and left wing, which should alternatively be in office, the left consisting of Socialists and radicals to which, he himself would belong. Without such party divisions he feared the intellectual growth of the people would be dwarfed, and there would not be that interplay of intellect and emotion which would lend reality to any debate.

Referring to the work of the Congress Ministry, Mr. Iyengar said it was not enough that Government owned some industrial concerns, but they must nationalise key industries like coal and iron. He held that industrialisation and nationalisation were necessary in order to relieve the unemployment in the country.—A. P.

food to the beleaguered garrison. The Labour Spain Committee can now report that it has spent its first £2,000 on a mixed shipment of milk, dried fish, ship's biscuits, cod liver oil and soap. That went, with complete safety, some time ago (I will not be too precise).

We have now in hand a further £1,030, and shall send out more food to that value promptly. Will parties, Co-operators, Trade Union chapels and individual readers help us to collect our fourth thousand?

Money comes in briskly, from places as distant as Warsaw and Burma, from labourers earning a pittance, who give weekly, from a widow of 93. None of it is wasted in expenses. Our volunteer treasurer, to whom everything should go, is Mr. Austen Albu (20, East Heath-road, London, N.W. 3.) Every gift prolongs life with freedom.

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SYMBOLIC YOGA

In his second lecture on "Symbolic Yoga" to the International Convention of the Theosophical Society at Benares on Tuesday (Dec. 27), Dr. George S. Arundale (President), said the symbols of which he was speaking were among the formulae of God the Scientist rather than those of man the scientist. This form of yoga brought the student into touch with the great End while he was still, as it were, fumbling with the means. On his pathway were already shining far-off ultimates which it would necessarily take him aeons to achieve. Consciousness was elastic and required scientific stretching, and this could be accomplished by the influence of symbols, "which are realities so expressed that we may look upon them without danger and with at least some small measure of understanding."

Dr. Arundale took his audience in imagination back to cosmic origins, when the great call went forth to create, and there began "an evolutionary process of the grandeur of which not even the greatest among us has more than the faintest conception." Each one of the symbols involved the creative spirit and led to creative activity. The father-mother aspect of being in its cosmic sense was sex pure and simple. There was only one great sexual force. "It manifests in every mode of Life's consciousness. No one can begin to gaze upon the heights of yoga who is not master of this mighty and, therefore, dangerous force. Otherwise he is heading straight for disaster."

It might be well for those so destined to give birth to children, the President observed. But it was well for all to give birth to great feelings and emotions, great aspirations, great ideas, great plans. Man and woman together created most wondrously. "Alas!" he exclaimed, "Marriage, that magnificent and sacred sacrament of creative activity is to-day but too often a fleeting convenience, and one of the greatest tragedies of modern life is that what should be a sacrament is turned into that most terrible circumstance—the caricature of a sacrament, when dedicated forms are deliberately refused the life which is the only title to their existence."

"How inconceivably horrible it is that any of the great sacraments connected with these outer regions can be desecrated as is the sacrament of marriage in its fulfilment. We hear of the black mass. There is also the black marriage. Every posture of Symbolic Yoga is an assertion of the sanctity of sacrament, and of the right of every seed to grow into the beauty of its destined flower."

The fact that the yogi-to-be in this system of symbolic yoga might stand erect as an alternative to the sitting posture, led Dr. Arundale into a dissertation on curvature. By his erectness the yogi was lifted out of all the sordidness of earth, he lifted his lower consciousness into the higher, and caused the higher consciousness to flood the lower, not by slow effort, as set forth in the ordinary books of yoga, but by the resolution of a quick and magic will. Yet symbolic yoga was the yoga of essential curvature. "We owe to Einstein," he said, "the bringing down within the grasp of Science a fact generally known to students of yoga alone. However strange this idea may seem, it is immensely appropriate to yoga, for yoga is action and action is curvature."

The quoted Einstein: "Action is the curvature of the world... wherever there is matter there is action and, therefore, curvature." Curvature was in every symbol, and alive in every state of consciousness, no less.

"As we contemplate the great symbols," Dr. Arundale concluded "at last we see them in everything. In the plant, in the rock, in the heights of the animal kingdom and on the great road that leads to divinity. The moment mankind is consumed in godhead, there is an extraordinary sense of divine exhilaration in the forthgoing, and your own upward progress is ceaseless!"

Asokan Site To Be Excavated

PATNA, (By Mail.)

An archaeological site believed to belong to the times of Emperor Asoka at Lauriva in the district of Champaran is to be excavated. A declaration for land acquisition has been gazetted.

The village of Lauriva possesses a monolithic Asoka pillar which is supposed to mark the site of an important Mauryan Buddhist centre. Rao Bahadur K. N. Dixit, Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India, is understood to have inspected the site in course of his recent visit to Bihar.—A. F.

Cairo Letter

ITALO-EGYPTIAN GATHERING

First Of Its Kind Since Great War: King Farouq Unveils Khedive Ismail's Statue

(From Our Own Correspondent) CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

The unveiling of the Khedive Ismail Statue, erected by the Italian community in Egypt, was performed by King Farouq.

The statue has been erected in Alexandria as a memorial of the late King Fuad's visit to the King of Italy in 1927. The Khedive Ismail is the father of the late King Fuad.

The inauguration ceremony was attended by the President of Italian Senate, who has come specially by air from Rome to represent Signor Mussolini in the ceremony, the Italian Ambassador in Cairo, Italian Consul in Alexandria, the Prime Minister Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha, Prince Mohamed Ali Fasha crown prince of Egypt, Prince Ismail Dawud Prince Adil Tounon, Ministers of War, Law, P.W.D. and a large number of prominent nobles and Italian merchants in Egypt.

This is the first time that Egypt has ever seen such an official Italo-Egyptian gathering since the Great War.

ARAB CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

The Ministry of Education is now considering the possibility of holding a conference in Cairo to discuss the question of the unification of school syllabuses for all the Arabic speaking countries. It is understood that the Ministry proposes to hold this conference, which will be attended by representatives of all the Arabic speaking countries, in 1943, during the celebration of the millenary of the foundation of the city of Cairo. Prominent scholars from Arabia, India, Java, Iran, Afghanistan, Turkey and Europe will be invited.

It is understood that the forthcoming Palestine conference is now expected to be held in the second week of January in London.

(Continued from Col 7)

ages of 2 and 5 years. A specially trained member of the staff teaches them healthy habits, discipline and sociability, while games are arranged for the development of their minds and bodies. Through the activities of the clinic and by means of special lectures and instructions in mothercraft, the Centre helps to create health consciousness amongst women.

Decline in Infantile Mortality.

Analysis of figures for infantile mortality shows a decline in the rate within recent years, although, as compared with those of Great Britain, the figures are still high. The problem of infantile mortality is closely related to that of infant nutrition. A beginning has been made on research into this subject.

The Nutrition Department has been conducting diet surveys amongst certain classes of people in Bengal and Assam. The diet of the Assamese coolie has been found to be poor both in quality and quantity, with particularly deficient in proteins, fats, minerals and vitamins. The heights and weights of Assamese children fall much below the normal and also below that of well-to-do groups. The diet of well-to-do residents in Calcutta has been found to compare favourably with that of European standard except that it contains an excess of fat.

The trend of population growth in India has lately come under investigation in the Statistical Department of the Institute. The studies made show that "measures directed towards the reduction of mortality will also help to lower the birth rate."

Tuberculosis and Industry.

In the tuberculosis enquiry carried on in the Institute, a study is being made of the relationship of certain industries to the disease. India is becoming more industrialised and urbanised and this new factor has been held responsible for a marked increase in the incidence of the disease. The textile industry is particularly being studied with a view to finding out how far it contributes towards the spread of tuberculosis.

The work so far conducted reveals that the majority of the cases of tuberculosis in jute mills are met with among the poor classes of labourers living in ill-ventilated and insanitary tenements. The fact that susceptible persons are migrating to take up work in these industrial concerns is also held to be to some extent responsible for the severe type of tuberculosis prevalent amongst the mill workers.

Paradox In Public Health Control

Trained People Insufficiently Used: Studies At The All-India Hygiene Institute

India has still far to go before she has efficient public health organisations comparable with those of the other advanced countries and before she can reduce the great waste of life and economic and other losses due to preventable diseases. Yet, paradoxically enough, authorities both in the Provinces and States and in railways and other industrial organisations generally make insufficient use of the public health workers specially trained to suit Indian requirements.

This is made out in the annual report of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, for the year 1937. Just published.

The Institute has till now produced four batches of Diplomats in Public Health. An enquiry was instituted with a view to ascertaining how far India had made use of the graduates of the Institute and how they were being employed. A request was made to the ex-students to supply information regarding their employment and the nature of their duties. The response shows that about two-thirds of the graduates, which the Institute has produced since 1934, hold official positions, but that less than half are engaged in public health or research work. Most of the employees are Government servants. Local bodies and other authorities who are mainly responsible for the administration of public health, employ only a small number.

As a training centre, the Institute attracted medical men, both from Government services and from the independent profession. Students came from most of the Provinces, but because of the limited accommodation, over half the applications had to be rejected. The demand for admission from women medical graduates, however, for the diploma course in maternity and child welfare was unfortunately unsatisfactory.

In the field of research, of the problems that engaged the attention of the Institute, mention may be made of epidemic dropsy, kala-azar, maternal and infantile mortality, nutrition and tuberculosis.

Epidemic Dropsy

Widely prevalent in Bengal, Assam and other Provinces, the mode of causation of epidemic dropsy has so far remained unknown and treatment is also unsatisfactory. For the last three years, researches have been conducted at the Institute to find out its etiology. Many of the current theories have been investigated critically, and the work done seems to have incriminated mustard oil as the medium by which the toxic substances responsible for the disease are taken into the human body. Attempts are now being made to isolate these toxic substances in the oil and to study their chemical and pharmacological properties. Methods for detecting the presence of these substances in suspected samples of oil are also under investigation. It is hoped that the problem of its causation will shortly be solved.

Forecasting Cholera Epidemics.

A method of forecasting cholera epidemics which prove useful for the control of the disease has been applied by the Institute, with respect to certain areas in Bengal, not inappropriately considered to be the home of cholera. In many areas of the Province, cholera suddenly flares up into severe epidemics, but the reasons for these upsurges are not yet clearly understood. If these epidemics could be forecast with a fair degree of accuracy, it would be possible for Public Health Department to introduce preventive measures in time and to check the spread of the disease. For, to be forewarned is to be forearmed.

A study has also been made of the causes of the periodic rise in malarial incidence in certain endemic areas in Bengal. It has been found that the sudden exacerbations in malarial incidence which usually take place every five or six years, are in all probability associated with unusual rainfall in the dry months, especially February and March. If the rainfall is markedly high in the dry months even when the total annual rainfall remains unchanged, the incidence of malarial fever may be expected to be higher than in other years. The work is of special interest as results are likely to be of great assistance

in the organisation of anti-malarial campaigns.

Treatment for Black Water Fever. Black water fever, another important disease of which little is known, has hitherto defied treatment to a large extent. Researches conducted at the Institute during the past few years have not only indicated the manner in which black water fever is caused, but have also helped in the elaboration of a new line of treatment which has so far given encouraging results.

In Kala-azar, investigations are now being made into the problem of susceptibility to the disease. Kala-azar has not yet been experimentally produced in man, but man suffers from it in nature. This, it is thought, is probably due to the fact that infection results only when resistance is lowered.

Maternal Mortality Investigations.

Investigations have also been made into the causes of maternal deaths in Calcutta. Over 90 per cent of these deaths, it has been found, were preventable, and the conclusion was reached

that maternity need not be attended with such grave risks if the expectant mother could be given adequate medical supervision during pregnancy, at the time of delivery and for a few weeks following confinement. The enquiry has also revealed that one of the important causes of maternal deaths is "pregnancy anaemia". The causes and treatment of this form of anaemia are as yet little understood. Investigations are in progress for finding out the responsible causal factors and the best method of treatment.

A model maternity and child welfare centre attached to the Institute gives practical demonstrations of how maternity and child welfare work can be carried out under Indian conditions. The staff of the clinic, under the supervision of the Professor of Maternity and Child Welfare, tries to get in touch with pregnant women by house to house visits and teaches them healthy ways of living. Periodical examinations are made to ascertain whether any abnormal conditions exist, the babies are delivered in the homes in all normal cases, the mothers and infants are looked after and further examinations and treatment are given where necessary. A nursery school is attached to the clinic, admission being confined to children between the

(Continued in col. 4)

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GOLDEN IN COLOUR GOLDEN IN QUALITY

2½ ANNAS FOR 10

Chamberlain Blundered In European Crisis

War Would Have Been
Preferable, Says Arundale

APPEALS TO GERMAN PEOPLE TO
OVERCOME FORCES OF DARKNESS
WHICH HAVE ENSLAVED THEM

A VIGOROUS PROTEST AGAINST THE ATROCITIES COMMITTED BY THE PRESENT GERMAN GOVERNMENT ON THE JEWS, WAS VOICED BY DR. GEORGE S. ARUNDALE, PRESIDENT OF THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, IN THE COURSE OF HIS ADDRESS AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION, HELD AT BENARES ON MONDAY.

Overthrow Present Regime

DR. ARUNDALE APPEALED TO THE PEOPLE OF GERMANY TO OVERTHROW THE FORCES OF DARKNESS WHICH THEY HAD SUFFERED TO ENSLAVE THEM.

NO IGNOBLE PEACE, PLEASE

Holding that the opposing forces were too subtle for Mr. Chamberlain's frank guilelessness, Dr. Arundale remarked: "I wonder if he now sees that it would have been better for his country to be true, even at the cost of war, to her traditional reverence for justice and honour, rather than to barter this for sordid commercial compromise in which her true nobility has, as I hold, been exchanged for a peace which is not only dishonourable but is in fact no peace at all, only a blinding of the eyes of the world to its increasing danger and to the near approach of a disaster which, coming so closely upon the war of 1914-18, would stay the whole world's progress for centuries."

Referring to the challenge of the War Spirit, Dr. Arundale observed:

"One of the most terrible crimes in history has been committed by the members of the German Government in the savage persecution of the Jews, especially in Germany, but hardly less in Austria. The

crime becomes all the more heinous in that certain members of that Government justify and glory in the fashioning of the hell into which they gleefully thrust their victims.

GERMAN PEOPLE HELPLESS. "I cannot believe, I will not believe, that the German people as a whole are otherwise than helplessly in the toils of the evil forces they have suffered to enslave them. I cannot believe, I will not believe, that the German Youth, to my personal knowledge one of the finest types of youth in the world, look with indifference upon the terrible dishonour by which their country and their people are besmirched.

"So I ask myself: When, oh when, will the German people arise to cast off the black darkness of evil which is destroying their fairland? For I know well that Germany is doomed to terrible obscuration unless her people save her, as is still within their power.

DELIBERATE DEVILRY. "The German press, within the same enslavement, challenges the rest of the world as to its own atrocities. True indeed, no country is without its wrong-doing. But only very exceptionally has any country in any part of the world exulted in its cruelty, justified its injustice, gloated over its immorality, vaunted its indifference to the decencies of life, as to certain members of the German Government at the present time in respect of their deliberate devilry towards the Jews, thousands of whom have fought for Germany, thousands of whom are just simple citizens, honest, thrifty, seeking but to live and let live in peace.

"I wonder if Mr. Chamberlain now sees with whom and with what he has been dealing. I wonder if he now sees that it would have been better for his country to be true, even at the cost of war, to her traditional reverence for justice and honour, rather than to barter this for sordid commercial compromise in which her true nobility has, as I hold, been exchanged for a peace which is not only dishonourable but is in fact no peace at all, only a blinding of the eyes of the world to its increasing danger and to the near approach of a disaster which, coming so closely upon the war of 1914-18, would stay the whole world's progress for centuries.

"TOO SUBTLE FOR HIM." "Mr. Chamberlain is an honest, upright gentleman. But the opposing forces were too subtle for his frank guilelessness. They won a victory for the forces of darkness. But the time will come when they shall be swept away. "It is not yet too late for the British people to demand for Britain a Government of men and women who are prepared to take all risks in the cause of Britain's honour and duty, knowing that the soul of the British peoples is ever ready to respond to a call to make a supreme sacrifice. "No one can be outside the Universal Brotherhood of Life. All are within it. But each is either healthily within it, or diseased within it, a strength within it or a weakness within it, a blessing in it or a curse in it, dead in it, instead of being alive in it. Which of these is each one of us, we who by our membership of the Theosophical Society profess to believe in the Universal Brotherhood of mankind.

PRESIDENT'S CALL. "As President of the Theosophical Society, I have, therefore, the duty to call upon each individual member to work as he has never worked before, to make the world conscious of the reality of its Universal Brotherhood. I call upon every member of the Theosophical Society to cause the light of Theosophy so to shine upon his life that he becomes more than ever an example of the wisest understanding of his fellow-men and a noble warrior to defend the oppressed, and to succour the weak."

In his exhortation to the youths, Dr. Arundale remarked: "Let every young Theosophist rise above his smaller, his self-centred, his lethargic, his indiffer-

ent, his orthodox, his cynical self. Let him rise above all smallness of mind and coldness of heart. Let him adventure forth, not counting the cost, as a knight of succour to all who are in need—and never have there been more in need than there are to-day.

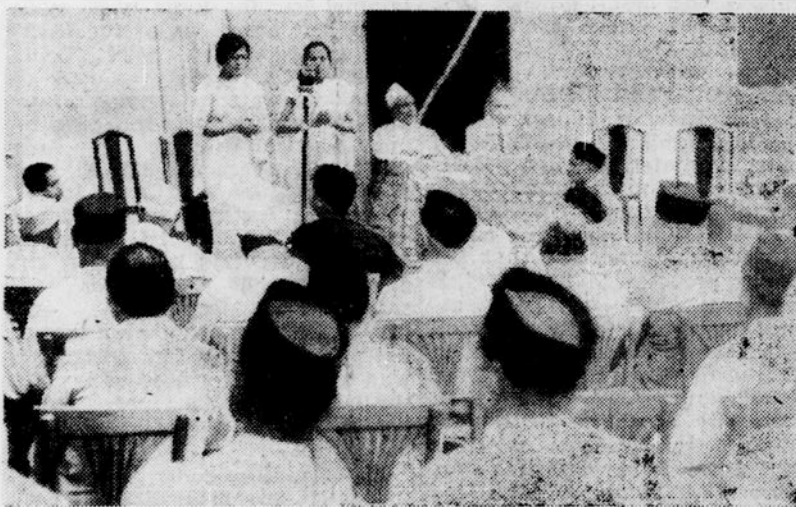
THE BESANT SPIRIT. Concluding his speech, Dr. Arundale hoped to travel in 1939 in this country to vivify once more the spirit of Dr. Annie Besant, which, "and it has been understood in time, might have already regenerated India.

"It shall be," he hoped, "my homage to her, my gratitude to her, and my knowledge of the urgency of the work being completed within the shortest possible time, that I shall try to spread far and wide the fire of the Besant Spirit, hoping that my fellow-members of the Theosophical Society in India will give me their enthusiastic help and that people will respond to the call of that Soul of India which Dr. Besant so purely and truly embodied. This shall be, I hope, my own special work during 1939, though there will be much more that I hope to do in the service of Theosophy and the Theosophical Society."

The speech of Dr. Arundale was read over by Mr. Sorabji D. Karaka, President of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, at a miniature convention held on Sunday at the Blavatsky Lodge.



SWAMI SAHAJANAND SARASWATI (CENTRE), ALL-INDIA KJ SAN LEADER SNAPPED ON ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY ON SUNDAY MORNING.



FIRST ANNUAL GATHERING AND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RAMNARAIN RUIA COLLEGE WAS HELD ON SATURDAY EVENING. MR. A. B. LATHEE, SEATED AT TABLE, PRESIDED.

Djibouti Stands Solid By France Italy's Troubles In Abyssinia

A BORDER INCIDENT ON SOMALI
FRONTIER AND ITS SEQUEL

(From Our Correspondent)
DJIBOUTI, Dec. 16. There is great tension in the relations between the French and Italian Governments. The reason of this is said to be the absurd demand of Italy, asking France to give her Tunis, Corsica and Djibouti.

The Corsicans have resented this and have started trouble with the Italian residents of their country, who are said to be the root cause of this demand.

A French mail steamer outwardbound from France was followed by Italian submarines in the Mediterranean and this the mail steamer wireless to France.

FIGHTING IN CAPITAL. In Addis-Ababa the sign

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Chemin-de-Fer Franco Ethiopian was forcibly taken out. The Ethiopians resented this and there was some fighting in the Railway compound resulting in the death of some Italians. Some Railway officials were arrested—a French Consul was also said to have been arrested, while he was out at night and released the next morning, but a guard was put round the French Legation, on the pretext that because the Italians had news of trouble in Corsica, the Italians may attack the French.

When the mail steamer, which was pursued on the way arrived here, Four Corsican sailors armed with revolvers got down from the steamer and went in search of the Italians, but the Commander of the ship at once sent a message informing the French authorities and these sailors were taken aboard the ship.

DJIBOUTI FOR FRANCE

The residents of Djibouti were all called by the French Governor two days ago and informed that Italians had demanded Djibouti and asked what was their answer. They with one voice replied that if they were not in need of any other Government, they were quite content to remain under French rule and if necessary they were ready to take up arms to defend the town against all aggressors. So a public gathering has been convened for Sunday when procession will be taken out.

News of a border incident has also been received here. Near Aussa, a small party of the French soldiers, who were on patrol duty arrived near an Italian post and asked some Dankalls to sell them a few goats as they were hungry. But the Dankalls replied they could not sell them anything without the orders from the Italian chief. So the French Lieutenant who was sorely in need of rations, asked the Italian officer's permission but this man demanded 150 lire for a kid not worth 20 francs.

When the French Lieutenant saw this, he went away. But he asked his men to load their machine guns and be ready for all eventualities, and then returned

ARYA SAMAJISTS' DEMANDS

Satyagraha For Religious
Liberty

ARYANAGAR CAMP

(Sholapur), Dec. 26.

Resolutions declaring "that as repeated representations made by the International Aryan League and the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha to the Nizam's State during the last six years had failed to achieve redress of their grievances, and as Aryasamajists and Hindus of the Nizam's Dominion and the whole of India feel intensely agitated in the matter, the All-India Aryan Congress felt that the only remedy now left for securing redress of their grievances was to resort to a campaign of suffering and self-sacrifice in the form of non-violent satyagraha" were adopted at the resumed session of the Aryan Congress this evening.

Dictator Appointed

The Conference adopted a resolution unanimously appointing a Satyagraha Committee with Sjt. Narayanswami as the first Dictator to organise and conduct the campaign of Satyagraha and urged all Aryas and Hindus throughout India to give their wholehearted support to the movement.

It authorised Sjt. Narayanswami to fix the number and personnel of the Satyagraha Committee and for the speedy attainment of their demands to concentrate for the present, its fight, on the two items, namely that there should be absolute freedom for practice and preaching of the Vedic religion and culture with due regard to the feelings of followers of their faiths, and that no permission should be necessary from the Ecclesiastical Department or any other Department for the starting of new Arya Samaj and "havan kunds," or building new "Arya Samaj" mandirs or repairing old ones.

The resolution also provided that the authority to call off the Satyagraha should vest ultimately in the Sarvadesik Arya Pratinidhi Sabha.

The Congress reiterated that the purity of their cause demanded absolute purity of method of truthfulness and non-violence and informed the numerous volunteers and intending volunteers for the Satyagraha, that they would ill serve the cause, unless they were truthful and non-violent in thought, word and deed, even when subjected to untold torture and suffering.

With a view to dispelling misapprehensions alleged to be existing in certain quarters, the conference adopted another resolution declaring that the present fight of the Arya Samaj in Hyderabad was neither political nor communal, but aimed purely at obtaining religious and cultural liberty.—United Press.

and repeated his demand. This time also the Italians gave the same reply, at which he was it is reported at once shot dead. As soon as the revolver was fired, all the soldiers were at once ordered by the French Somali soldiers and ordered to remain quiet.

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INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT No 5

LEAGUE DRIVE TO BE LAUNCHED IN N. W. F. P.

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, Dec. 26.

The Frontier delegates headed by Mr. Aurangzeb Khan, Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly saw Mr. Jinnah and were closeted with him for nearly one

hour. It is understood they explained to him the situation in their province and informally discussed with him various problems facing them particularly how to strengthen the League. Talks with these delegates revealed that a determined League drive would be launched in the province in near future.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Professional Colleges For Karnataka

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—It is reported in the newspapers that the Bombay Government intends starting a Secondary Training College at Belgaum in 1939. It is further reported that Government is likely to transfer the management of the Secondary Training College in Bombay to a private body. Whether there is any causal connection between these two moves is not possible to say.

The Training College at Belgaum to serve the needs of the Karnataka (which has fifty High Schools within its limits) is, no doubt, an immediate necessity. But that is not the only necessity. The lack of which militates against the cultural and material progress of Karnataka. There is the need of an Agricultural College, an Engineering College, a Forest College, a Textile Institute, a Medical College, and an efficient Institute for research in Karnataka history and culture. There is, above all the mammoth question of the unification of the British portions of Karnataka into a separate province. We are, therefore, justified in expecting the Bombay Government, which we have been led to look upon as "our" Government, to help us actively and as early as possible to realize all our objects.

If Government is really considering the possibility of starting a Training College at Belgaum, it is entitled to our warmest gratitude. But Government ought not to be under the illusion that a Training College will be the Ultima Thule of its duty to Karnataka. Thanks to the now age-long policy of all past Governments in all but ignoring altogether the legitimate interests and needs of Karnataka, we have had to suffer innumerable ways, and bear the stigma of "backwardness" from all and sundry. Having lacked proper or adequate educational facilities for ever so long (our first Arts College could be started only twenty years ago, and the only oil College just five years ago) our young men and women were compelled to go to Poona and elsewhere for their education. Not counting the additional cost involved in this mass migration of the young, this effectively checked the spread of higher education in Karnataka even otherwise. Few had the wherewithal to leave their homes, and of these fewer still could gain admission into the Colleges in Poona and Bombay. Even to-day our young men and women, should they be desirous of taking up any of the professional courses, are all compelled to go to Poona and Bombay. Unfortunately, the seats available for applicants from Karnataka in the Medical Colleges or the Engineering College or the Agricultural College or the Commerce College are extremely, even absurdly, limited. This has meant the denial of practically all opportunities for professional education to the children of Karnataka. Hence what we most urgently need is the immediate starting of a Medical College, an Agricultural College, a Forest College, and Training and Law Colleges.

At present there is the Karnataka College at Dharwar which is a full-fledged institution and the Lingaraj College at Belgaum which is now a full-fledged Arts College and is soon, with more liberal grants from Government, likely to be full-fledged in regard to Science courses also. There is a move afoot to start a Law College also. If private enterprise should succeed in organizing this College, it would be indeed very encouraging. Similarly, if Government could find it possible to entrust the conduct of the proposed Training College to an efficient private educational body, it would certainly help Government to go ahead with higher education in Karnataka. A Training College can, after all, be efficiently conducted by private educational bodies, with but suitable grants from Government. But a Medical College or an Engineering College or an Agricultural College is a different matter. No private body will, in these days, be able to command resources enough to conduct such Colleges on modern lines. Hence it is the immediate duty of Government to turn their attention to organize these professional Colleges in Karnataka, whatever the cost. Karnataka has waited long with the patience of Job. It expects tardy justice at least from the Congress Government. Under the circumstances, Government should, without the slightest delay launch a scheme for the starting of a Medical, an

Engineering and an Agricultural College in Karnataka, along with the proposed Training College. If all these cannot be accomplished simultaneously (as is probable enough), Government should, without the slightest hesitation, seek and obtain the co-operation of private educational societies, who have by a long record of public service, proved their fitness for such work. The Training College and the Law College, at any rate, could be entrusted to private societies; and it would then be possible for Government to take steps for starting other professional Colleges in Karnataka without delay. Only by this means the pressing educational needs of Karnataka can be met, and the way may be paved for the formation of a Karnataka University at no distant date.—Yours, etc.,

"OBSERVER."

Port Of Dholera

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—It is nearly half a century that the question of bringing Dholera Port into close connection for trade purposes with the interior part of northern India either by Railway connection or through the sea route has been under the consideration of the Government and it is a matter of great satisfaction that the Government of India has recently undertaken a scheme to develop Dholera Port fulfilling all necessities pertaining to a floating jetty facilities for landing goods and transport arrangement from Bundar to Dholera Port by making pucca metalled roads for motor lorry service traffic even during monsoon and expecting this new port being serviceable even during the monsoon for steamers with a tonnage of 600 tons.

On account of the maritime trade through Kathiawar harbours being a source of vital importance to the interest of the general public, it was found necessary to impose Viramgam customs line for passing goods in British territory but the development of Dholera port will be a source of great importance to all the ports in the trade decline of Bombay and will be able to withstand the fair competition of any other port in Gujarat which can be found from the increasing sea-borne trade of Dholera under for the years 1935-36, 1936-37 and 1937-38 respectively as detailed below:

IMPORTS RS.			
1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	
Wood	17,455	15,941	24,198
Bamboo	8,851	3,380	14,462
Cotton			
seeds	16,958	18,204	25,529
Cocoanuts	9,912	13,166	12,339
Rice	6,284	24,647	28,161
Wet dates	1,595	8,186	8,715
Iron sheets		13,456	16,357
Cot Ropes	2,514	2,327	2,915
EXPORTS RS.			
1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	
Cotton bales	1,53,348	84,530	
Rail seeds	21,647	1,00,792	1,23,949
Wheat	33,591	72	28,240
Rice			
etc., etc.			

In the circumstances the misery which has been experienced by the population of the town round about the whole trade of Dholera and Bhal District owing to the dilapidated condition of trade of Dholera Port will be remedied for permanent relief by the increase in revenue of the Dholera bundar, which will produce for the whole area sufficient work and give permanent relief to the affected area, and it would be blessing by the railway connection with any of railway station on the Dhandhuka-Dholka Railway which will bring back to the area the necessities of life if not some prosperity of the old by the development of Dholera Port.—Yours etc.,

NAROTAM B. SHAH.

Traffic Islands

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—Most of the important functions in the city of Bombay have traffic Islands but a glaring omission is at Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, where the crossings are most dangerous and although several accidents have taken place many fatal, all that has been done is experiments carried on by putting a few barrels on the road for a day or two and then taken away.

The last occasion when this was done is about two months

ago. This junction is most dangerous and the traffic is very busy during mornings and evenings where there are traffic controllers but during the day cars are allowed to run as they like and the life of the pedestrian is at their mercy. Besides having a Church there is also a convent and the sooner the traffic island is laid the safer it will be for little children attending the school.—Yours, etc.,

CITIZEN.

Cruelty To Birds

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—For sometime past some Christian boys of Santa Cruz-Khar, move about in Hindu locality of Khar at noon to shoot pigeons and birds in the compound of Hindu houses and then stealthily enter the compounds to take away the victims. They were repeatedly warned but still persist in doing so. The feelings of the Hindus and especially Gujarati Hindus in whose compounds the birds are killed are thus wounded. Will not the Christian parents warn their boys from so doing in the interest of peace and harmony between the communities?—Yours, etc.,

GUJARATI HINDU.

Treatment For T. B.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—During my stay at Dewas for about ten days to learn the technique of intrapulmonary injections of acid carbolic solution for T. B. from Col. Sir James Roberts C.I.E., M.B.M.S., F.R.C.S. (England), I came across cases of T. B. from different parts of India—Punjab, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Jubbulpore, Damoh, etc., besides a host of them from neighbouring States. Some of these cases were given up as hopeless after a long trial with A. P. Gold injections and so on, at different sanatoria. Even these have wonderfully improved here. They seemed satisfied cheerful and happy, having been saved from the clutches of death. In early cases this treatment acts like a magic. It is simple, cheap and yet effective. It takes much shorter time than I have hitherto seen. Thus it could be made easily available even to the poorest. Some of the advanced cases also have responded to this treatment quickly and admirably. The daughter of a friend of mine from Bhopal was taken to Dewas and was kept under treatment there about the middle of May 1938. She was bed-ridden and could not change sides. An X-ray revealed both lungs involved. She had 15-20 motions a day, indicating involvement of the abdomen also. Temp. 103 to 104. If supported to sit up for a while, the feet used to become swollen. Within this period of 3 and half months' treatment she has shown miraculous improvement. She moves about a little, goes upstairs and comes down twice or thrice a day. In fact she does not look ill. There are no signs in the lungs. There is no cough, the temperature now being only 99 degrees, though, of course the sputum though, contains a few T. B. She is expected to be quite all right within a couple of months.

Dr. A. T. W. Semons, M. D. (Heidelberg-Germany) now practising in Bombay, when he happened to see in January 1938 for the first time, the result of treatment in one of the cases who had been previously treated by Sir James at Dewas, expressed his surprise and called the treatment "miraculous" and "most remarkable" as stated in his letter dated 4th March, 1938, to this retired Grand old man of the Indian Medical Service who is the advocate of this method of treatment by "direct attack".

As T. B. Clinics are going to be started on a large scale every where to combat this horrible disease, the Local Governments and Indian States should, I think, depute a sufficient number of medical officers to undergo training in the technique of intrapulmonary injections at Dewas. With the help of these trained medical officers so many training centres could be started in different provinces all over the country to teach a large number of medical men and women including private practitioners. This step is sure to prove beneficial to the suffering humanity on a large scale. It will thus become the real "Mass contact treatment of T. B."

I have sent a suggestion to the Minister-in-Charge of Medical Department C. P. and also to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals C. P. requesting them to give due consideration to this problem of vital importance and depute half a dozen medical offi-

cers to undergo training in the technique for this purpose, without minding in the least, from whom this suggestion comes.—Yours, etc.,

M. AMIR KHAN.
Ex-Captain, I.M.S.
And Retired Assistant to Civil Surgeon
Jubbulpore.

Gandhiji And Missionaries

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—Of late I have come across some articles criticizing mahatma Gandhi's attitude towards Catholic Missionaries. Whether Mr. Gandhi has shown such an inclination, though some have denied it is not the point I am concerned with. If Gandhi is against conversion I think that he ought to be encouraged rather than opposed. One Catholic periodical says that no one can deny that converted Hindus are enjoying better prospects in life. This may be true, but all the same I would like to ask these periodicals a question or two. Would they in similar circumstances allow Catholic converts? If not, why? If Catholic Missionaries have improved the conditions of converted Hindus, or whoever they may be, why should not they try to ameliorate their position without interfering in their religious faith?—Yours etc.

XAVIER DA COSTA LUIX.

Courtesy Week

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—I have read with very great interest the "Courtesy Week" propaganda in newspapers. To the list of questions already suggested, to be put to pedestrians or motorists, I desire the following few to be added and they be replied to by the parties concerned. I trust you will appreciate them.

- (1) What should be the minimum width of the footpath?
- (2) Whether such footpaths should be kept in fit condition for pedestrians' daily use?
- (3) Whether the Municipality or the Police should allow a part of the footpath to be used by shoeblacks, hawkers, etc., even on the most busy thoroughfares?
- (4) Is it wise, expedient or prudent for the Municipality or Police to give any one any licences to trade on the footpaths?
- (5) When the high roads or central portion of the roads are made of asphalt, should both the extreme side portions or footpaths be neglected, so that pedestrians compulsorily neglect their use and use the high main road?
- (6) What should be the height of the weather shades or sun shades from the level of the road or footpaths? Should such shades or hangings from the shades be so low as to touch pedestrians' heads when they use the footpaths?
- (7) Should Motor cars, lorries, or other vehicles be allowed to remain on the footpaths at night and especially during the day?
- (8) Should there be uncovered, open gutters or water passages between the footpath and pucca road?
- (9) For how many days should the municipalities, public bodies like Tramway, Telephone Companies, etc., be allowed to use the footpaths for their store depots for metal, poles, rails, etc? Comments on the above will be interesting.—Yours etc.

D. C. MODI.

Persecution Of The Jews Of Germany

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—The entire world has been horrified by the ruthless persecution of the Jews that is going on in Germany; Mr. Neville Laski, the President of the Board of the Jewish Deputies in London said that the murder of the Nazi official in Paris was only a pretext to hound out the Jews from Germany and confiscate their property; in these days of enlightenment and progress, no people should be persecuted for their race or religion. A feeling of horror has been sent throughout the Jewish Community. We who belong to the Jewish Community are determined to register our protest against the barbarous treatment that is meted out to our unfortunate brethren in Germany. We appeal to the sense of humanity and fair play which is not yet extinct from the world to help us in rescuing our brethren from many from the terrible persecution that is being meted out to them in a nation which is itself worst under the tyranny of the most barbarous of dictatorial regimes.

The fate of India is linked up with the fate of the whole world. The well-being of one community spells the well-being of the entire world. If Fascism triumphs in Europe (and the indications are not wanting, if the policy of the present British Government succeeds, that it will triumph), then there is no hope for individual and social liberty; there is no hope for progress in any direction. Therefore it is the right and duty of every man to protest against what is happening in

Europe. The persecution of the Jews, which is going on in Germany and elsewhere, is merely an indication of what is going to happen to the whole of humanity. Therefore we the Jewish Community in Bombay are protesting not only on behalf of the rights of the entire humanity that this persecution henceforth cease and the whole German nation return to normalcy.

We appeal to all those who are lovers of peace and progress and the individual liberty of men and women to gather together on the occasion when we are organizing a demonstration which will march to the German Consulate and thus show to the world that the problem which is created by the Jewish persecution is not merely a Jewish problem but a world problem in which all the sincere lovers of liberty are interested. We appeal to the citizens of Bombay to join in this sacred task of protesting against all that is inhuman and cruel. We invite them to join us in large numbers so that they may demonstrate to the world that the problems of the persecuted Jews is indissolubly linked up with the problem of world imperialism. After the Munich Agreement it was clear that the imperialisms of Great Britain and France are essentially one with the Fascism of Germany and Italy. Therefore if our nation is to be free it must take part in all such protest movement as we the Jews of Bombay are organizing; to fight for the rights of the Jews is to fight for every individual in the country to be free. Therefore our demonstration cannot be separated from the national freedom of the country. We are being persecuted in Germany chiefly because we have been foremost in the sphere of arts, science and culture. Some of the leading lights in culture and science like Einstein and others have been deported from Germany for no other reason than that they were Jews. Can we stand this outrage on culture and every advance in science by the fascist barbarism? If you cannot, then join us in large numbers and make our demonstration against this fascist barbarism a success.—Yours, etc.,

R. A. EZEKIEL.

The Ubiquitous Hawker

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—Allow me please to draw the attention of the authorities concerned through the columns of your esteemed paper to the increasing nuisance of the hawkers in the Hindu Colony, Dadar. Right from 7 o'clock in the morning in the sun and ear-deafening cries of "Kalaywalla boys" and other hawkers disturb the peace in the locality. I understand there is a Police order prohibiting cries of hawkers in the Parsee Colony, Dadar. The residents of the Hindu Colony will be grateful to the police if the above order is extended to the Hindu Colony.—Yours etc.,

RESIDENT OF HINDU COLONY.

Cement Industry In Kashmir

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—The Kashmir Government have, I am informed, "rejected" my scheme for the manufacture of Portland Cement and Coal Mining in Jungal Gali area. But there are signs that the Government intend to exploit my scheme through other people. If the Government policy is to deliberately create vested interests in the State subjects, they should be falling in their sacred trust of guardianship if they do not incorporate the following or some similar covenants in the concession. These I had the occasion to bring to the particular notice of the Prime Minister during my recent sojourn in Kashmir.

1. That the Concessionaire Company must set aside certain sum annually to be devoted to the development of other industries for which raw materials exist in Jungal Gali and the adjoining area and which would find work for about 10,000 people in addition to a few hundred which would be employed in Cement Works.
2. That no unskilled or semi-skilled labour be imported from outside.
3. That all the imported skilled labour be replaced by locally trained labour within two years.
4. That all experts would be replaced by local men, (and if necessary trained abroad) within seven years.
5. That the minimum wage paid would not be less than Rupee one per head per working day of eight hours.
6. That if the profits rose to a certain anticipated figure, the salaries of the workers would be increased by 50 per cent. and that of the clerical staff by 25 per cent. or alternatively cash bonuses awarded.
7. That housing, educational, sanitary, health and other facilities comparable with those obtained in Western countries would

All-India Textile Federation

CAWNPORE CONFERENCE DECISION: WORKERS' DEMANDS

CAWNPORE, Dec. 26. The second All-India Textile Workers' Conference held under the presidency of Mr. N. M. Joshi concluded its session after adopting a number of resolutions.

WORKERS' DEMANDS. A comprehensive resolution passed at the Conference demanded an immediate rise in wages, restoration of wage-cuts effected during the years of the crisis in the textile industry, standardisation of wages and improved conditions of work throughout the textile industry. The same resolution also embodied the fundamental demands of the textile workers in India and called upon the latter to make vigorous efforts to secure them. The demands include recognition of Trade Unions and Mill Committee Unions by employers, eight-hour day and seven-hour night and extra allowance for night work, no rationalisation without adequate guarantees against unemployment and excessive work, minimum living wage, standardisation of wage rates in industry, security of service and effective guarantees against victimisation for Union work, health, sickness and unemployment insurance schemes and provision for

old age pension under public control, provision of one month's holiday with full pay and establishment of Labour Exchange with the co-operation of Trade Unions.

By another resolution, the Conference urged the Government of India and provincial Governments to introduce legislation for fixing a minimum living wage for all industries regulated and unregulated, and for securing to the workers protection against risks of sickness, unemployment, invalidity and old age.

The Conference also adopted a resolution condemning the Bombay Trade Disputes Act of 1938, and the Bengal Jute Ordinance and protesting against the proposed Government of India amendment to the Indian Trade Dispute Act by which strikes are made illegal during the proceedings of the Conciliation Court.

A. I. T. FEDERATION.

Finally, the conference decided to form an All-India Textile Federation with the object of bringing all workers under one organisation and appointed a Committee consisting of Messrs. Parulekar, Nimkar, Karnik, Bannerjee and Randive (Convener) to draft a constitution.—A. P.

TEACHERS' STATUS

(Continued from page 6) educate or perish." Russia must either educate or perish." To-day India is faced with the same challenge: "India must either educate or perish." "Educate or Perish," this slogan should be shouted from every house-top in India. Here is, again, a challenge for our teachers. Are they prepared to pick it up?

The Other Side

The teacher can justly turn round and say: "We are too miserable, too under-paid, too under-estimated to find any reality, any meaning in all this big, patriotic talk. And here we come to a real difficulty. Even a lifeless machine refuses to move without oil, a teacher is a human being—he too needs the oil of a decent living, and a contentment and peace of mind which can pick him up from the sordid level of a purely bread-and-butter existence. Never before did the need for action stand revealed as it does to-day on the question of improving the miserable condition of teachers in primary and secondary schools. At present they are a mass of discontent, reduced to the position of hirelings working for the crumbs of bread alone. You cannot build up an advanced social structure on a starved skeleton. That is the naked reality. Give a man a hand-to-mouth existence, and if he is not a saint or a Mahatma, he will surely turn into a selfish beast who "lives for bread alone." The vast majority of our teachers are paid merely a starvation pittance. Trained and experienced graduates are paid salaries less than some of the labourers in Bombay or Cawnpore; not only security of employment, but employment itself is doubtful, and prospects of promotion, or increment in pay, gloomy. The ill-literate labourer, thanks to our Socialist friends, has the right to strike, but the graduated and trained teacher cannot so much as echo a feeling of dissatisfaction. The Waidha Scheme is loud, rightly though, in its recognition of the teacher's civilising influence, and admits that his quality will determine the quality of education imparted. That seems to be poor consolation for a teacher who is ever on the brink of hunger! And then, when the Report goes on to expect him to have an "intelligent interest in the life and activities of his human environment, and a thorough grasp of the intimate relationship between the school and society"—it all sounds like so much cruel cant! It is true, men do not live by bread alone, but they need bread all the same; indeed they need enough of it, if they are to have the time and the leisure and the inclination to think of nobler things.

The report of the Bombay Vocational Committee is more sensible and emphatic on this point. They admit that the teacher should be a person imbued with a high sense of duty and actuated by high ideals. But in the same breath they say: "He is, thus, an important public servant, and his emoluments, should be commensurate with his qualification, the nature and importance of his work, and the special responsibilities devolving on him." They conclude with the proposal that "emoluments of teachers in primary and secondary schools should be provided for the workers and their families."

This is the least that the Government can do to prevent the ruthless exploitation of the raw materials and the people of Kashmir.—Yours, etc.,

L. ZUTSHI, B.Sc.

London.

be in accordance with the standards of scales of pay that may be laid down for other public servants of similar attainments and responsibilities." The Hon. Mr. B. G. Khar, Premier of Bombay, has recently drawn the attention of educationists at the Karnataka Educational Conference to the "miserable lot" of teachers, who in his opinion ought to be "really considered the first and highest civil servants of the country." Mr. Khar also holds the Education Portfolio in Bombay. He is well-known for his passion for Education, and an intelligent and able grasp of the problems, principles, and difficulties affecting it. He will also address, very shortly, the Fourteenth All-India Educational Conference in Bombay. Will he inspire the teachers and educationists assembled, to take this important question beyond the conference and resolution stage? Will the teachers assembled at the conference find their voices? Much will depend on the way these questions are answered at the Conference. For you may publish the most fashionable educational reports in the world, you may hold the most awe-inspiring conferences, but you will not get far without taking the teacher into account. Will the teacher find his rightful place among the first and highest civil servants of the country? Mr. Khar has raised a new hope in the heart of every teacher. Will it go the way hopes generally go?

Add The Same

But the teacher cannot quarrel with the child—with that innocent human material which has been entrusted to his care to shape and to mould into a responsible social human being. The child has done no wrong to him, and whatever the conditions under which he may have to work, he has a duty towards the child which he must perform honestly, even though he may be starving himself. For the sake of the child, he must change his methods, his outlook in keeping with the new demands we have spoken of above.

"More Waste-Matter Inside The Body Than In Refuse Pits"

(From A Correspondent.) This outspoken point of view was expressed by a Calcutta doctor in a special interview.

People, he said, talk about the filth and dirt that disgraces so many of our towns and villages in India. This situation is certainly deplorable and I for one should like to see something done to improve matters. But the authorities cannot do the whole job. The crying need is for the private citizen to become conscious of these dirty surroundings and to help keep his town or village clean.

And how can people be expected to do this when they do not know that there is probably more decaying waste-matter in our intestines than in all our refuse pits put together? The doctor went on to say that much more attention than at present ought to be paid to constipation which is the cause of so many ailments, and that no nation can be called health-conscious until it attaches at least as much importance to internal bodily cleanliness as to the state of its streets and drains.

Under modern living conditions, said the doctor, an occasional laxative dose is a necessity, and if more people would use the type of preparation made from California figs, commonly known as "fig syrup," even the smallest child could have its system properly regulated without harm.

Fields and Factories

LABOUR IN GERMANY

English Conditions Compared And Contrasted

(From A Special Correspondent.) The first great difference between labour conditions in Germany and in Great Britain is that the German workers do not have the right to organise themselves in trade unions to speak freely of their grievances in the organisations to which they belong, nor to publish papers in which their viewpoint is expressed. Briefly, the German workers have no freedom of organisation, of speech, or of publication.

The organisation to which all German workers have to belong is the German Labour Front. It is characterised by the fact that it is not a workers' organisation, for the employers have to belong to it too, and the questions and problems with which the German Labour Front has to deal are quite different from those with which a trade union deals. It does not propagate increased wages or shorter hours of work, but it organises "productivity matches" (who works fastest and best, which factory has the lowest labour costs and yet at the same time flower-pots in the windows for the sake of beauty, etc.). As Herr Ley, the so-called leader of the Labour Front, explained: "The Labour Front has nothing to do with trade unionism as it existed in Germany until 1933."

It is true, of course, that there is a tendency in Great Britain to curtail the rights of labour won in hard struggles during the last 100 years, but the English worker is immeasurably freer than the German worker—to-day. Tomorrow, if the tendencies revealed by the Trade Union Act of 1927 continue without meeting greater and greater resistance, the danger of a common fate for the German and English worker will be acute.

Chained To The Job

The German worker is not allowed to change his job, to move from one factory to another; he is chained to the job he has. If working conditions in one factory get worse and worse while in another factory they do not deteriorate quite as much, he is not allowed to try for work in the other factory. Up to now the British worker still has maintained his freedom of mobility. For how long? The answer depends on the resistance of the English trade unions.

The differences in the working conditions of German factories, on the automobile roads, on country estates, or in the shops and warehouses are very great. In the armament industries the usual working day is twelve hours and in the summer the same holds true of building. In the textile industries the working week is less than forty hours, often only thirty-two and twenty-four hours. Key workers in the armament industries earn up to 80s. per week and more, while workers on the strategic automobile roads earn on the average less than £1 per week, on which they have to maintain their family still living in the place from which they were recruited for road work.

The average wage in Germany is about 30s. per week, of which about 5s. are to be deducted for taxes, ARP contribution, German Labour Front subscription, Winter Relief collections, social insurance payments, etc. Average wages in England are about double as high as in Germany. The purchasing power of the English worker is double as great as that of the German worker.

English And German Workers

But the English worker can buy what he wants as long as he has the money. He has far too little money to eat as much meat as he wants to, but when he eats meat he can go to a shop and choose what he wants. The German worker, however, even if he has the money to buy, cannot buy the meat he wants to. Often there is no meat at all because of shortage; often only one kind of meat is available; usually only

the more expensive kind of meat is available; and the lower-grade meat is always sold at the price previously charged for better qualities.

Furthermore, the quality of the goods the German worker can buy is very low. As a rule, workers in a capitalist country can afford only low quality goods; this holds true for England as well as the United States or France. But because of the raw material shortage in Germany all kinds of substitutes are produced, and often the difference between the coats of an English worker and an English armament profiteer buy is smaller than that between what the German worker and the English worker buy.

Even if the purchasing power of the English and German workers were the same, it is obvious, therefore, that the choice and quality of goods is very much in favour of the English worker. Since the purchasing power of the average German worker is, in fact, only about half as great as that of the English worker, it is obvious that the value of the goods the German worker can buy is even lower than half of what the English worker obtains.

But here, again, we must point out that in recent years the purchasing power of the English worker, too, has declined; that while prices have gone up wages either have not increased as much or even have declined. The difference between conditions of the German worker and the English worker is still very great, but it has become smaller recently.

No Unemployment But—

In one respect the German workers seem to be better off than the English workers. There is no unemployment in Germany. On the contrary, there is a very serious shortage of labour. Germany imports labour from Italy and from Poland, and there is talk of further imports from Balkan countries. The German armament preparations absorb an increasing part of German labour. There are few workers who are being trained for the production of civilian and peace goods. Already to-day Germany would no longer be able to man all her textile factories at full force with trained workers. German labour is fully employed, but its skill is distorted; it has been made technically unfit for trained work in peaceful industries. A whole generation of workers is fully employed and at the same time taught the business of preparing for war instead of learning how to produce goods for the benefit of the masses of the people.

The German worker has no fear that he may lose his job if he is "unpolitical and a good National Socialist." But he must live, for instance, in constant fear of losing his life or being at least incapacitated for work. The number of accidents has increased in Germany by about one-third since 1932. In Germany the number of accidents has far more than doubled. The German worker has no fear of losing his job except in the case that he is put into the concentration camp for objecting, for instance, to increasing hours of work and decreasing wages. But his job means constant undermining of his health because of a constant increase in the intensity of work. A twelve-hour day in a German factory to-day is something quite different from a twelve-hour day a hundred years ago in England.

Increasing Industrial Disease

Medical evidence shows that the number of days of illness because of stomach trouble, because of nervous strain, because of blood diseases, etc., is rapidly increasing, although very severe pressure is brought to bear upon each worker not to stay away from his work on account of illness because this may be regarded as sabotage of the armament programme.

It is true the German worker

seems better off than the English worker in that he does not need to be afraid of losing his job because of declining production resulting in general unemployment. He can be sure of his working place, of his job—in hell. For the German factories to-day are nothing but that: working conditions and living conditions of the German worker are more terrible than any English worker can imagine.

A German employed worker, on the average, earns as much as an English unemployed worker who is married receives. But the Means Test and recent wage cuts and the rise in the cost of living have brought the standards of the English and the German worker closer together. They are still far apart, but one must realise that there is a certain approach.

England And The National Register

This approach will be accelerated by the Chamberlain armament programme. Not every armament programme must mean a deterioration of labour conditions. If the labour movement is master of the situation then an armament programme may be put into execution while at the same time labour conditions improve. But an armament programme directed by the armament industry, that is, in a Fascist way, leads to inhuman conditions reminiscent of slave days and similar to conditions of colonial exploitation.

Germans who read of the new plans of the Chamberlain Government to "mobilise the manpower" of Great Britain are reminded of the speeches of Herr von Papen and Herr von Schleicher, the predecessors of Hitler. Foreign pro-Fascist policy and the home policy of a Government cannot be separated mechanically. There are few to-day who doubt that the Chamberlain policy is pro-Fascist in foreign politics. But many do not realise that it is becoming and must be pro-Fascist in home affairs as well.

To-day, in spite of all oppression, in spite of growing exploitation, increasing unemployment and rising cost of living, the English worker is still far better off than the German worker. But the foreign policy as well as the home policy of the Chamberlain Government are doing everything to narrow this gap. A few more years of Chamberlain and the difference between conditions in Germany and in Great Britain would be very small indeed for the worker.

OFFICIAL STATISTICAL DATA ON LABOUR CONDITIONS IN GERMANY

Year.	Wage rates index, 1928 eq. 100	Cost of living index, 1913-14 eq. 100	Mass taxes*** 1,000 em. million marks	Accidents per 1,000 employed
1933	38.6	114.1	4.7	37
1934	33.5	121.1	5.0	44
1935	33.5	123.0	6.0	49
1936	33.5	124.5	6.9	53
1937	33.5	125.1	7.6	59
1938	33.5	125.2	8.7	—

*March, 1933.

**September, 1938.

***Official index, showing much too small a rise.

****Indirect taxes and wage tax.

Preliminary figure.

A Confession—12-18

Hour Shifts

In an article in the "Frankfurter Volkszeitung" on the "Increase of Labour—and National Strength" it is reported on the basis of an investigation by the Head Office for National Health that the breakdown in performance at forty years of age is due to a considerable extent to bad nourishment. This, it is pointed out, shows the necessity for the establishment of factory catering arrangements so that the workers who are used to feeding themselves on sandwiches can be made to have a warm meal in the factory. Then the article goes on: "The question of proper nourishment becomes to-day all the more important in view of the immense intensification of work in the factories where hours are now twelve, fourteen, sixteen, and even eighteen a day. We live under the iron command of increase in production." This article which appears to propagate a social idea, the factory restaurant, reveals in

war profiteers amongst the workers.

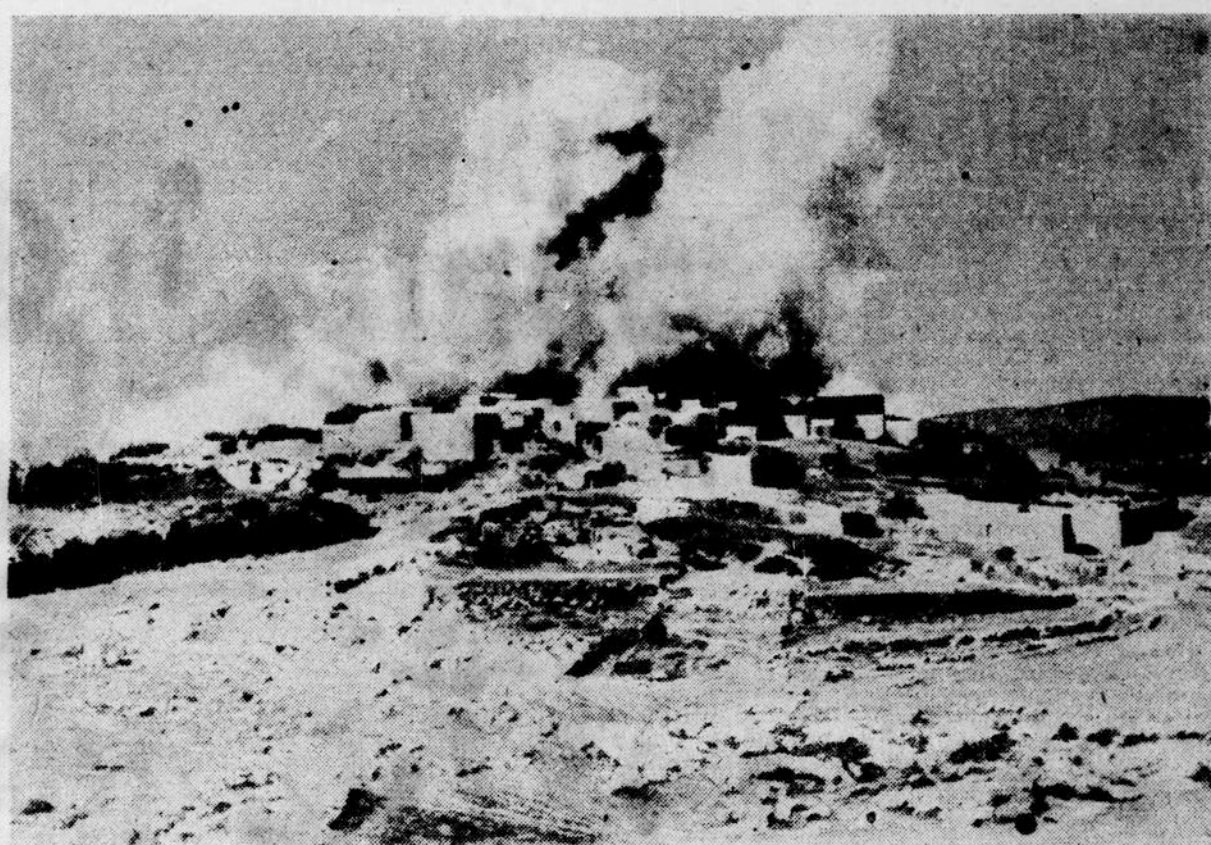
With "war profiteers amongst the workers" armament workers are meant, who during the World War received a special subsistence. Herr Speer accuses them of "much exaggerated and often unnecessary living demands."

Long Live Dividends!

The "Angriff", newspaper of the German Labour Front, devotes an entire leading article to a defence of the high dividends which the big companies are now distributing, at the expense of wages. The author of this article asserts at great length that the relations between employer and worker have greatly changed.

"In the fight for increased efficiency in the German factories the type of the employer has vanished; he has collapsed like a punctured tyre. But a new type has come into existence, the leader of men who marches side by side with his followers."

But a little later these new types are described as follows:— "This does not mean, however,



Arab village of Miar in the hills of Northern Palestine being blown up by British forces as a reprisal against alleged Arab terrorism.

Hyderabad State Congress Executive Explains

Leaders' Advice For Suspension Of Satyagraha & Its Sequel

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 26.

Appropos the suspension of the Satyagraha movement by the Hyderabad State Congress, the Working Committee of the State Congress has released the following statement clarifying the situation.

"The Working Committee of the Hyderabad State Congress after a great deliberation has decided upon a temporary suspension of Satyagraha, which was recently launched and which has already resulted in the imprisonment of more than 400 Satyagrahis. Sentences range from one month to 3-1/2 years.

The public would like to know the reasons that have prompted this decision. The State Congress has come in for a great deal of misrepresentation. It has been called a communal body. Its activities have been confused with those of the Aryan Defence League and the Hindu Civil Liberties Union. Unfortunately, the movements of Aryan Defence League and the Hindu Union synchronised with the Civil Disobedience of the State Congress.

SEQUEL TO LEADERS' ADVICE

The decisive cause for the suspension was the advice given by Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal and other Congress leaders that in order to make our position absolutely clear, it was essential that we should suspend Civil Disobedience. They say that suspension would give the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam an opportunity to review the situation. We could not disregard the advice of leaders, whose sympathy and support are always a valuable asset in the conduct of the struggle for Swaraj within the State.

We suspend C. D. in the hope that it will not need to be revived. But whether it will have to be revived and if so when, will depend wholly upon the State authorities. It is not without a wrench that we are suspending the struggle when more than 400 of our comrades are undergoing imprisonment varying from two months to 3-1/2 years. We have more than 2,500 persons on our list as volunteers. The list is daily increasing, every fresh arrest brings in an addition to the list. We have had embarrassing offers of volunteers from outside. We have been obliged to decline offers, as we realise that the movement in order to remain strictly non-violent must depend upon the internal strength and support.

Will Govt. Lift Ban?

But we have no desire to use our strength and undergo suffering, if we can achieve our end through negotiation and entreaty. We hope thereby that the Government of H. E. H. the Nizam will recognise the wholly peaceful and loyal motive underlying the suspension. We hope that they will

that they are opposed to dividends. There are other important considerations, but if the business yields a dividend, it should be as high as possible. "Surprisingly enough," the author says, "it has been discovered that the dividend of the 'vanished employer' reaches the highest level when the factory is built up on work and increased efficiency."

release the C. D. prisoners and lift the ban on the State Congress and its activities and pave the way to the inauguration of a scheme of Responsible Government consistently with reasonable safeguards for the rights of minorities. Here, we wish to draw the attention of our people that there are two arms to non-violent Swaraj movement, the remedial and constructive. Civil Disobedience is remedial and therefore in its nature temporary. The other is constructive and permanent. We hope that people will never lose sight of the permanent arm.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

Indeed our fitness for Civil Disobedience increases in the same measures of intensity of our constructive programme. The constructive activities include hand-spinning, handweaving and the like productive pursuits of activities of promoting heart unity between Hindus and Muslims and different communities composing the subjects of H. E. H. the removal of untouchability prohibition and total abstinence from intoxicating drinks and drugs and kindred reforms. For a non-violent movement for gaining freedom must necessarily be a process of purification and of social and economic reform.

No one should run away with the idea that the suspension of Civil Disobedience frees the mind for constructive work. In conclusion, we hereby thank all those friends who have helped us by their advice and even material assistance.—A. P.

KOLHAPUR PEASANTS' DEMANDS

MIRAJ, Dec. 26. A monster demonstration by the peasants of Kolhapur State took place yesterday, when a deputation waited on the Prime Minister and presented the following demands:—(i) reduction in land revenue, (ii) responsible government, (iii) civil liberties. As the Prime Minister's reply to the deputation was of evasive nature, the leaders exhorted the villagers to prepare themselves for a grimmer fight in the near future.—United Press.

AWAKENING IN REWA STATE

(From Our Correspondent.) JUBBULPORE, (By Mail.) Following the political agitation that has been started in the Hyderabad, Travancore and other Indian States, signs of political awakening are visible in a number of the Indian States in the Central India States Agency also.

At Rewa, a number of Congress workers have started to take out the "Prabhat-ferries" in the capital with the demand that the public should have a voice in the administration of the state and also its control on the privy purse of the Maharaja. They want the establishment of representative Legislative Assembly in the State. Similarly, in Sohawal State, a similar movement is afoot.

KHARE JOINS HINDU SABHA?

Mahatma Contradicts Press Reports

(From Our Correspondent.) NAGPUR, (By Mail.) Shrimant Ghatge, Vice-President of the Reception Committee, of the Hindu Maha Sabha, and a wealthy landlord, who was routed in the last Assembly election by Mr. Bajrang Thekedar, Congress candidate, approached Dr. Khare or becoming a patron of the Hindu Maha Sabha. I am reliably informed that Dr. Khare has paid Rs. 25 as donation to the Hindu Maha Sabha and has virtually become its patron.

MAHATMAJI WILL STAY AT WARDHA.

Mahatma Gandhi's attention was drawn to the mischievous reports appearing in Marathi Press that he is leaving Wardha and the Central Provinces. Mahatmajiji described this news as a "figment of mischievous person's imagination."

Mahatmajiji is leaving for Gujarat by the end of this month and will return in February. After attending the Congress Session in Mahakoshal he will leave for Frontier tour, most probably accompanied by Moulana Abul Kalam Azad.

I am in a position to say that the quarrel over the expense ratio between C.P. and Berar has been amicably settled by the intervention of Sardar Patel. In the coming budget Berar will be allotted 35 per cent. for its expenses. Thus the dispute between two parts of the province has been settled.

GENTLE KNOCK AT DOOR OF CONGRESS

Dr. Patil On Viceroy's Speech

MASULIPATAM, Dec. 25.

Interviewed by the "United Press" for his views on the recent speech of H. E. The Viceroy on Federation, Dr. B. Patil, Sita Ramaya, member of the Congress Working Committee, said:—

"The Viceroy has at last broken the ice. Whether the contents will flow with fertilising flood or be wasted away into the high heavens as mere windy vapour, the issue is a matter that remains to be seen. I can only interpret his speech as a gentle knock at the door of the Congress by way of appeal and the 'Manchester Guardian' says that if the appeal fails some other method will be adopted to secure the desired end."

"On behalf of the Congress the President has spoken and spoken firmly and unequivocally. No one can add to what he has said, much less take away aught from what he has said."—United Press.

Village Panchayats For Jodhpur

(From Our Correspondent.)

JODHPUR, (By Mail.) The Jodhpur Government Gazette dated 17th Dec. 1933 publishes:—

With a view to associating the people of Marwar with administrative problems in an increasing degree and affording them opportunities of receiving training in the working of democratic institutions, His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to sanction the following measures:—

- (a) Introduction of Village Panchayats;
- (b) Creation of Central Advisory Board at Jodhpur;
- (c) Establishment of District Advisory Boards at District Headquarters.

Concessions To Junagadh Cultivators

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUNAGADH, (By Mail.) The Nawab of Junagadh has accorded his immediate sanction to the following concessions to the cultivators of the Khalsa villages of the State:—

- (1) Cultivators who have planted or will in future plant mango, Chiku, and orange trees in any part of their holding will be given proprietary rights on that part of the land on paying due Nazrana.
- (2) Khorda-Vada Patrak will not be considered authoritative. In cases of encroachment of State land in Chav and Ubhad houses, Nazrana and penalty will not be levied unless the land in actual possession is in excess of the measurement shown in the Lekh.
- (3) Levy of "Sunry Vero" is abolished.
- (4) Tea-shops in all Khalsa villages are prohibited.
- (5) Leading Mahal Patels will be accommodated in the State Guest House when they visit Junagadh for Mahal work.

Motoring & Aviation

MOTORISTS OWN WIDE VARIETY OF STRANGE METALS

Various Components Of A Motor Car

Probably you never thought of yourself as the owner of a number of very rare metals; palladium, for example, or titanium, molybdenum, cadmium, columbium and vanadium, to say nothing of platinum, tungsten and iridium. Yet you own all these and several more if you have an automobile.

There are 92 elements, or possibly 93—the scientists aren't quite agreed on this yet—and nearly 40 of them gathered from all over the globe, go into the making of the modern motor car. Some of them are extremely rare, others were inordinately expensive until the motor car industry stimulated their production. An example is beryllium, used as an alloy in copper to harden it. Beryllium once cost around Rs. 1,385 a pound. The automobile industry's demand led to greatly increased production. The price declined steadily until it now is about Rs. 97 a pound.

"Some of these metals still are far more valuable than gold," a Ford Motor Company engineer pointed out, "but the quantities required in a car generally are very small. Several of them are used as alloys in one or another of the 63 kinds of steel we make to meet special needs. Others we use in the form of oxides, such as titanium which is a white pigment in enamels. Still others we use in the metallic state. Palladium is an example. This metal, combined with gold, makes the familiar white gold. In the Ford V-8 it is used for contact points in the horn button."

PLATINUM FOR IGNITION.
"The amount of research and experimentation that has been done to discover precisely which element or combination of elements works best under given conditions is enormous. While palladium was found best for the use mentioned, we found that for contact points in our gauges an alloy of platinum and iridium worked best. For ignition contact points still another metal, tungsten, gives the best service, while in others silver may be required."

The engineer said many of the elements that go into the car are components of such natural products as wool, cotton, leather and the various other farm products which the company buys in huge quantities annually.

"But natural products by no means complete the long list of things we use in the car or in making the car," he said. "Sometimes the natural ones aren't good enough, and then we try to find something else. Synthetic, or man-made, rubber, for example. Natural rubber is unexcelled for use in tyres and we use tons of it daily, but it won't stand up well enough in the V-8 water pump to suit us. So we make water pump gaskets of synthetic rubber. Maybe in time we'll find something still better. If we do, we'll use it."

HARBANS DRAWS WITH TONY LAMARO

Wrestling Match Results

Harbans Singh gave a tough fight to the Italian wrestler, Tony Lamaro, at the A. I. Professional Wrestling Association's Stadium on Monday night. The fight, however, ended in a draw.

The Stadium also attracted more spectators than on the previous two occasions.

The other bouts decided were: Scott of Bombay beat Agajar Singh in the fourth round of twelve minutes each.

Abdul Aziz of the Punjab beat Arby Canucell in the second round. Michel Gill (Yorks) beat Ratan Singh in the second round.

THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION IN BENARES

Arundale Announces Inten- tion To Tour India

BENARES, Dec. 26. The International Convention of the Theosophical Society commenced sitting to-day at Benares when Dr. George Arundale President delivered his presidential address.

Dr. Arundale announced that he proposes during 1939 to tour India throughout the length and breadth of the country in order to vivify the spirit of "our noble president-mother, Dr. Annie Besant which, he declared, "had it been understood in time might have already regenerated India."—A. P.

IMPERIAL PILOTS PROMOTED

Now 18 Senior Masters

Captain D. C. T. Bennett, now bringing Imperial Mercury home from her record-breaking flight to South Africa, is one of five more pilots of Imperial Airways now promoted Senior Masters, the highest ranking to which the Imperial captains can attain.

The new appointments bring the number of Imperial Airways captains who hold this coveted distinction to eighteen.

It is awarded on severe standards of experience both in piloting and command of aircraft, and demands also the holding of the Air Ministry's first-class navigator's certificate and ground engineer's certificates in two categories as well as the P.M.G.'s air operator's award.

Indeed the conditions represent a higher standard than is demanded for any other general commercial aviation ranking.

The pilots now promoted to this rank are:—

Captain Donald Clifford Tyndall Bennett, Australian, at present commander of Imperial Mercury, upper component of the Mayo composite aircraft.

Captain Edward Samson Alcock, brother of Sir John Alcock who made the first Atlantic flight in 1919 and one of the most experienced pilots in the world.

Another Record Month For Ford

Officially confirmed to-day is the news that the sales of The Ford Motor Company of India, Limited, during the month of October are the highest on record this year.

The establishment of this record follows close on the satisfactory performance put up in the July of this year when the sales of this company constituted an all-time record for any July since the inception of the company.

Captain Reinhold Ferdinand Caspareuthus, South African millionaire.

Captain Frederick Walter Foy, a native of Cambridgeshire who came to Imperial Airways from the Royal Air Force with which he served chiefly in the Near East.

Captain Jack Sydney Sheppard, who was born in Ballybrophy, Ireland, learned to fly in the Royal Air Force and was then recruited by the late Sir Charles Kingsford Smith for Australian National Airways before he joined Imperial Airways.

All except Captain Bennett are now employed on the Empire routes from England to Durban and Sydney.

Between them they have flown 55,000 hours which even at an average of 100 miles an hour would take them round the earth 222 times.

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BOMBAY GREETED RAJKOT FIGHTERS

(Continued from page 1)

In an Indian State and Responsible Government has been attained in an Indian State, even earlier than in the territory, which is called British India. The leaders of the movement, Sjt. Dhabherbhai and his colleagues under the wise and tactful guidance of Sardar Vallabhbhai and inspired and supported by three great women, Maniben Patel, Bhaktiba Desai and Mridula Sarabhai have achieved in the shortest possible time, a revolution. I also wish to congratulate Sardar Gopaldas who, as the President of the last Kathiawar Prajakiya Parishad, has contributed not a little to this great result.

THAKORE CONGRATULATED.
I also wish to offer my cordial greetings to the head of the Rajkot State who, with foresight and courage, has created a constitutional monarchy almost on the model of the King of England. It is both a lesson and a caution to the heads of all other Indian States that time and the spirit of man are going to achieve freedom and self-government in Indian States and it is now entirely for them to choose whether they will do it willingly and with good will or put up a losing fight, but in any case, the people of the States will attain self-government in larger measure and lesser time than anybody would have dared to believe even six months ago.

"Bombay will give a rousing welcome to Sardar Vallabhbhai and his daughter, Maniben, and all the other Rajkot Satyagrahis on their arrival."

Referring to the news from Rajkot, the Congress President said:—"As I leave Bombay I feel happy at the news from Rajkot. What happens in Rajkot to-day, has a significance, for the whole of India. That is why all eyes have been turned towards Rajkot for some time past."

BRAVE FIGHTERS.
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**SIGNIFICANT FOR
WHOLE OF INDIA**

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose left for Wardha by the Calcutta Mail on Monday evening. He was given a send-off at the Victoria Terminus by a number of Congressmen, including Mr. Nagindas Master, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. Nathalal Parikh, his host and Mrs. Parikh.

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MAYOR INAUGURATES EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION

Spirit Of Wardha Scheme Permeates Display Of Handicrafts

"There cannot be two opinions about the fact that these exhibitions are immensely beneficial to the cause of education, even though they are open for a few days, for the use of both the teacher and the pupil."

"How much more beneficial such exhibitions would prove, if they were put on some permanent footing, in the shape of—Educational Museums—organised on a coordinated basis throughout the country," said Mr. Sultan M. Chinoi, Mayor of Bombay declaring the Educational Exhibition attached to the Fourteenth All-India Educational Conference, on Monday afternoon at the St. Xavier's High School on the eve of the Conference, which is meeting in Bombay this year.

Rising to speak at the request of Principal H. V. Hampton, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Conference, the Mayor said, "with a view to provide a common platform for the discussion of various problems connected with education, conferences of educationists, and educational exhibitions are organised from time to time. They serve the purpose of bringing together persons who have practical experience of the various difficulties they encounter in the course of teaching, and who represent various shades of opinions and have tried experiments with modern teaching methods under different environments."

OLD ORDER CHANGES.
Continuing, he said, "on account of rapid strides made by science and scientific research during recent years, there have been great changes in institutions and environment of human life. Old order has changed and yielded place to new education as a Nation building institution has been subjected to the same scientific investigation with the result that new methods have replaced the old, and every effort is being made to make learning more pleasant and less irksome. Various systems like the Montessori and the Dalton Plan and various new appliances have been invented to coax the mind rather than coerce it, and the age-old cane which was considered as the only means for knocking knowledge into a child, has been replaced by more humane methods with the advance of time, new methods and new appliances, are invented every day and the modern teacher finds it difficult to keep himself abreast of time, and knows everything in connection with the teaching problem."

Such exhibitions, Mr. Sultan Chinoi said would enable those interested to enrich their experience with real object lessons, and so to evolve or adopt themselves for their peculiar environment.

VALUE OF EXHIBITION.
Proceeding he said, "the educational exhibition as a matter of fact forms an integral part of such conferences and is a recognised factor in the great educational movement of our age. The exhibition, which he was sure, would be interesting and instructive, would serve eminently the one important end of linking together of the isolated creations and methods of teaching and would impart further stimulus."

From the point of view of advanced specialists, Mr. Chinoi said, "such exhibitions supply material in the shape of results and experiments and researches of others and enable them to carry on the subject which interested them to a point beyond which they had already reached. Voicing the layman's point of view to which section he

belonged the Mayor said, "I am nevertheless taking the opportunity of sending my cordial greeting to the people of Cutch and my best wishes for their Conference."

"If I may offer an advice to the people of Cutch, I should stress the importance of organization. The Conference is a fortunate in having such an able and distinguished President as Mr. Yusuf Meherally; he is moreover just back home after a long time in America, Europe and Western Asia. He has come with a mind full of progressive and constructive ideas and all this rich experience will be at the disposal of the Conference and of the Cutch peoples' movement."

In conclusion, I once again convey my best wishes for the success of the Cutch People's Conference."—United Press.

**BROACH & JAMBUSAR
TO GO 'DRY'**

(From Our Correspondent).
SURAT, Dec. 26.
It is learnt that from April next, Broach and Jambusar Taluka will be declared as 'dry area,' while Jambusar Taluka of Broach District and Valsad Mahal of Surat will be declared as Madhya Pratihandhaka area from April next.

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WOMEN'S ROLE IN SWADESHI

Begum Hamid Ali Opens Delhi Exhibition

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26.
Before a distinguished gathering, Begum Hamid Ali declared open the thirteenth All-India Women's Conference Swadeshi Exhibition this afternoon.

Before asking Begum Hamid Ali to perform the ceremony Mrs. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, the outgoing President hoped that the exhibition would help in giving an impetus to the Home Industries, Arts and Crafts, not only in Delhi, but outside.

In the course of a speech, Begum Hamid Ali stressed the need of Swadeshi in every Indian home. The times had changed, she said, and it was no longer essential to look to foreign manufactures to provide us with the day to day necessities of life.

Mrs. Shiv Rao thanked the Local Government for the donation of Rs. 300 and the other individuals who organised the exhibition. She pointed out that the whole show was managed by women themselves.—United Press.

ALL-INDIA VAIDYA SAMMELAN

Oppositionists Voice Protest

Opposition to the All-India Vaidya Sammelan, which is to begin its session at Madhav Baug, to-day (Tuesday), as being unrepresentative, was voiced at a meeting of Vaidyas and Hakim held at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Kankwad, on Monday night.

The meeting which was held under the auspices of the Ayurved Samrakshak Mandal, Bombay, was presided over by Vaidya Appa Shastri Sathe and was addressed by Vaidyas Malekar, Purandare, Pandit Madan Mohan Sastri and others.

The President in the course of his speech criticised the Medical Practitioner's Bill, particularly the penal provisions, which prescribe a fine of Rs. 1,000 and six months' imprisonment.

MENACE TO AYURVED.
He claimed that the teaching of Ayurveda had been carried on since ancient times by direct teaching from teacher to pupil. He saw in the Bill a menace to the traditional teaching of Ayurved.

The Chairman as also other speakers condemned the All-India Vaidya Sammelan as unrepresentative and protested against the fact that the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher and the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi were attending the Conference.

SAVED FROM WATERY GRAVE

A blind man escaped a watery grave by the prompt action of a constable of the Harbour Police.

It appears that Damodhar Vallabhai, a blind man, slipped near the steps at Apollo Bunder at about 8 p.m. on Monday. Constable No. 3808 of the Harbour Police who happened to be nearby rescued the man with the help of a lifeguard.

The man is progressing at the G. T. Hospital.

Reserve Bank's Sterling Purchases

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 23rd December, 1938, amounted to £120,000.

MATERIA MEDICA FOR INDIA

MEERUT, Dec. 25.

"Of late, there has been a marked tendency to have indigenous systems of medical science introduced by legislation in most of the provinces. Very few people would deny that as at present situated, there is not much of scientific training in these who practise Ayurvedic and Unani systems, and many of their methods appear to be arbitrary."

"There cannot be in medical science such water-tight divisions as Allopathic, Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani. These different nomenclatures are creating much unnecessary confusion and divisions; at the same time they lead to waste of money and frittering away of energies."

Thus observed Dr. George D'Silva, President, All-India Medical Conference, in the course of his presidential address to the fifteenth session of the Conference held here to-day.

After comparing the facilities for training in medical science obtainable in India and in Europe, Dr. D'Silva observed: "Our provincial governments would be well-advised to have an amalgamated system on national lines, and if their energies are directed towards the evolving of common system, it will be an achievement of which they can well be proud."

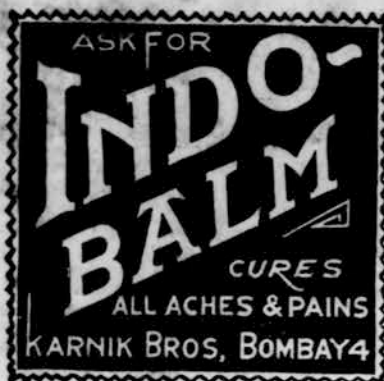
I think all interested in medical science will welcome the idea of all provincial governments collaborating in their effort to prepare a materia medica for the whole of India which takes full advantage of indigenous plants and herbs."

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, Dec. 26.
The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:

Station	Temperature		Rainfall			
	Max	Min	Total	Since 1st Nov.	Slack	Difference
	Past 24	Past 24	Total	Since 1st Nov.	Slack	Difference
Agra	76	42	—	—	—	-0.3
Amraoti	83	61	—	—	—	-1.0
Akola	87	57	—	—	—	-4.9
Almudabad	91	62	—	—	—	-0.2
Almudnagar	83	54	—	—	—	-1.0
Amalaba	73	41	—	—	—	-0.3
Banaras	89	49	—	—	—	-0.6
BOMBAY	82	70	—	—	—	—
Bangalore	76	61	0.1	—	—	-3.0
Baroda	83	50	—	—	—	—
Belgaum	82	62	1.1	—	—	—
Biapur	82	60	0.1	—	—	—
Bhavnagar	88	55	—	—	—	—
Calcutta	80	59	0.1	—	—	—
Cannore	82	49	—	—	—	-0.0
Calicut	88	72	T	1.5	—	—
Colombo	80	77	0.1	8.2	—	—
Cochin	84	73	0.1	6.5	—	—
Delhi	72	39	—	—	—	—
Hyderabad (Dn.)	85	55	—	—	—	-1.0
Hyderabad (Sd.)	71	46	—	—	—	—
Indore	85	54	—	—	—	—
Jansi	84	50	—	—	—	—
Jubbulpore	84	53	—	—	—	—
Jaipur	79	49	—	—	—	-0.0
Karwar	85	67	—	—	—	1.8
Karachi	77	53	—	—	0.2	—
Khandwa	90	57	—	—	—	—
Lucknow	78	48	—	—	—	—
Lahore	70	36	—	—	—	-1.0
Multan	72	37	—	—	—	—
Messore	68	44	—	—	0.4	—
Mudras	83	44	—	—	2.6	-1.0
Marmagao	85	69	—	—	1.0	—
Malagaon	87	54	—	—	0.1	—
Nagpur	76	58	—	—	—	—
Patna	77	52	—	—	—	—
Peshawar	67	37	—	—	1.0	—
Poona	84	52	—	—	0.3	—
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnagiri	89	72	—	—	2.9	—
Rajkot	88	51	—	—	—	-0.5

† Indicates rainfall of 2 to 4 cents.



The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pheroza Shah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi



BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1938

Congress May Lift Ban On Nariman

Subhas Bose On Bengal And Punjab Ministerial Problems

CONGRESS ATTITUDE TOWARDS MUSLIM DEMANDS

In reply to a question regarding the Nariman issue, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in a Press interview said:—

"There are two aspects so far as Mr. Nariman's case is concerned. There is firstly, the recent problem of the ensuing Municipal elections. On that point the matter will be dealt with by the Provincial Congress Committee. The question of candidates for any Municipal election does not come up before the Working Committee but is dealt with by the Provincial Congress Committees concerned. But members of the Working Committee would naturally be interested in bringing about a general rapprochement. It is too early to say whether the latter namely, a general rapprochement between Mr. Nariman on one side and the Congress authorities on the other could be brought about but nothing would please the members of the Working Committee more than to see such a rapprochement taking place."

Mr. Bose was not prepared to say anything further in this matter.

Questioned about the Bengal Ministerial issue, he expressed that the problem to-day was more or less an academic one.

"The principle of coalition had already been conceded by the Working Committee in the case of Assam."

So far as Bengal and the Punjab were concerned, the question would become a practical issue only when the present Ministry would fall. It was possible for the Congress Party to support a new and progressive Ministry without taking office but whether the Sind formula or the Assam formula should be adopted would depend upon the circumstances of the case.

Continuing, the Congress President said:—"If Congressmen in Bengal feel strongly that a coalition Ministry would be helpful to the Congress, they will naturally make that proposal and seek the sanction of the Working Committee. The Working Committee has moved from its former position of not countenancing coalition Ministries on principle but whether it will sanction coalition in any particular case will depend on the totality of the circumstances prevailing in that Province."

Referring to the Huq Ministry, Mr. Bose said:—"Congressmen in Bengal are opposed to it to a man. The position of that Ministry is much weaker to-day than it was before two additional Ministers were taken. As matters stand to-day, I may say that I should be very much surprised if the Ministry does not

fall when the Assembly meets in February. Though the final responsibility for any ministerial reshuffling for which Bengal Congressmen may be directly or indirectly responsible will rest with the Parliamentary Sub-Committee and the Working Committee, the opinion and advice given by Bengal Congressmen will be a very important factor in shaping our ultimate decision."

Referring to the Punjab Ministry, the Congress President expressed that it was not half as stable as many people considered it to be.

"A ministerial change in that province" added Mr. Bose, "in the not distant future is not outside the domain of practical politics."

COMMUNAL PROBLEM

Referring to the communal question Mr. Bose said it would be one of the important problems which the next meeting of the Working Committee would consider. Grievances made out by Muslims against the Congress would be considered, point by point, and an attempt would be made to meet the legitimate ones.

CONGRESS AND STATES

As regards the Congress policy towards the States subjects, the Congress President said the policy of the Congress was to see that the States subjects were able to stand on their own legs. Any artificial movement bolstered up through outside help would not assist the people of the State. That was the reason why the Congress had decided to make the States' people stand on their own legs.

With regard to Federation, Mr. Bose said that the plan of the Congress opposition to the Federal scheme contained in the Government of India Act of 1935, would be, on the whole, in accordance with the general policy and principle of the Congress, namely, non-co-operation.

What shape this non-co-operation would take—whether there would be non-co-operation even at the stage of the Federal election or at the stage of acceptance of office after the election—was a matter of detail and tactics which would be decided on in the light of the exigencies of the situation then existing.

WHEN CONGRESS MINISTRIES WOULD RESIGN

Asked whether Congress Ministers would be called upon to resign as a part of the Congress campaign against Federation, the Congress President said: "At this

stage I can only say that if there is a struggle we shall offer opposition from every quarter. It is quite possible that we may not call upon the ministers to resign if we feel that their remaining in power will strengthen our struggle. On the contrary, if we feel that our struggle will be stronger if they resigned, we shall do so."

CONGRESS AND FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

Mr. Bose was further asked whether the Congress would contest the elections to the Federal Legislature in the event of Muslims and the representatives of Indian States, who could together form a majority, agreed to work the scheme. He replied that even if the requisite number of princely states agreed to join the Federation, the British Government would not be able to introduce Federation on account of the opposition from British India and the agitation in the States. He personally thought that Federation could not be introduced until at least a section of Congressmen were made to accept it.

In reply to another question, Mr. Bose said that it would not be inconsistent to contest the election to the Federal Legislature even if the Congress policy be to offer an uncompromising attitude to Federation. The criterion would be whether by contesting the elections, the Congress would be stronger. The future course of action in regard to Federation and all matters connected with it would be considered at the Tripuri session of the Congress.

VOLUNTEER ORGANISATION

The question of an All-India Volunteer Organisation, said Mr. Bose was still alive before the

Working Committee which had, for the present, left the matter in the hands of the Provincial Congress Committees to form their own corps. The question of co-ordination on an All-India basis would come up later.

Rasul Khan Preaches Swadeshism For Muslims



Mr. Rasul Khan Pathan, President of Baroda Muslim Conference, being taken in procession.

Open Session of the Conference in progress at Navsari.

SPIRIT WILLING, BUT POCKETS EMPTY

Bombay Health Minister At Yerawda

POONA, Dec. 24.

"Spirit is willing. The flesh is not weak. But, alas, the pockets are empty," thus the Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister of Health, described Bombay Government's helplessness in the matter of rendering liberal aid to schemes and institutions promoted for the benefit of the public, opening the new extension of the Central Hospital for mental diseases, Yerawda, last evening.

Dr. Gilder observed that it was a long way off from the day when insane people were considered to be "possessed", to the days when the institutions for insane were nothing short of jails going under the name of lunatic asylums, to the present times when insanity was treated just as any other disease that man is heir to.—A. P.

Gaya Kisan Leader's Arrest

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Dec. 25.

Great excitement prevails in Gaya District following the arrest of Jadunandan Sharma Kisan Leader and eight others in connection with the Reora Satyagraha.

Working Committee which had, for the present, left the matter in the hands of the Provincial Congress Committees to form their own corps. The question of co-ordination on an All-India basis would come up later.

Russian Example For India

Mass-Awakening Through Industrialisation

MR. SAHA ON HARNESSING EXPERTS SERVICES FOR NATIONAL PLANNING

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE."

Mr. A. K. Saha, member of the National Planning Committee and an Engineer whose services had been requisitioned by the Soviet Government for nearly twelve years, expressed in an interview with the "Chronicle" that the establishment of the National Planning Committee was an important step that would place India on the industrial map of the world, if circumstances are favourable during the next few years. He was of opinion that India should undertake key industries first by the establishment of factories that can produce equipment and machinery. Soviet Russia had, for instance, started with industries like the production of boilers, steam engines, oil engines, turbines and base chemicals in the course of the first five years. In the establishment of key industries, he added, the requisitioning of foreign experts for a stipulated period was unavoidable. India should have a definite policy for the utilisation of the services of foreign experts.

BASELESS APPREHENSION.

India could be industrially independent within five years if our efforts are intensive. The first four years of industrialisation were not likely to yield any profits. He wished to emphasise that the apprehension in certain quarters that the establishment of key industries would destroy our cottage industries was baseless.

Referring to the investment of capital, Mr. Saha expressed that it was better that the Government should come forward with the necessary capital even by floating a loan rather than allow private industrialists to pool their resources for this purpose. For the time being there was no harm in allowing private industries to be subsidised by Government on condition that the profits made by such concerns would be limited.

FOR MASS AWAKENING.

Large scale industrialisation was bound to bring about mass awakening as in Russia. "Let us ask every Indian," said Mr. Saha "to contribute whatever he can afford, towards the capital needed for this industrialisation. This will not only bring about mass awakening but also help us to remove poverty and unemployment in the country."

FROM RUSSIAN VIEWPOINT.

Russia has a very poor opinion about the so-called progress made

Civil Liberty For Holkar State People

Right To Hold Public Meetings Restored

INDORE, Dec. 26.

The Holkar Government in response to public demand has removed the restrictions on the holding of public meetings within the Indore municipal boundaries.

According to the recent decision, all State subjects can freely organise public meetings but the outsiders have to secure permission of the authorities before they can hold a meeting.

It will be recalled that Mr. Hozarlia Mediya went on a hunger-strike in last August as a protest against the restrictions on public meetings. He gave up his fast when an agreement was reached between the Holkar Government and the people's leaders that the State would take proper action in the matter, if all public agitations were suspended till January 15.

The recent declaration removing the restrictions on public meetings, it is reported, implements the agreement made a year ago.—A.P.

by Indian industries during the last few years, added Mr. Saha. Since Russia was interested help backward countries with technical advice, Mr. Saha was of opinion that India should take the best advantage of it at this stage. Russia was always ready to lend the services of its experts and place all industrial literature at the disposal of other countries. There was nothing like an industrial secret in Russia because the research scholars believed in sharing the fruits of their research with the rest of the world.

SOVIET AND INDIAN POLITICS.

The Russians in general, added Mr. Saha, were keenly interested in the political movement of India. The election manifesto of the Congress had been translated into Russian and published in a pamphlet form. Similar publicity had been given to the Government of India Act, 1935. Both the pamphlets were available in reading rooms and libraries in Russia.

There was not a single peasant or worker in Russia, said Mr. Saha, who did not know something about Mahatma Gandhi. While looking round the industrial area at a place known as Samara on the River Volga, Mr. Saha was surrounded by a batch of workers who wished to know if he belonged to the land of "good old Gandhi." They expressed curiosity to know something more about him from one of his own countrymen. Of course the workers and peasants in every place would not their heads, with a look of doubt, on their faces, at the mention of Ahimsa on which Mahatma Gandhi laid emphasis.

Citizens in Moscow and other important centres were fairly conversant with the habits and customs of Indians because Indian life was being correctly depicted on the stage at the Grand Opera of Moscow. The directors of plays had taken considerable pains to send costume and other experts to India to study Indian manners and costumes. Mr. Saha said that he was surprised to find a Russian actor playing the role of a South Indian priest almost to perfection. An item of the Russian opera known as "Toski Gosti" was also very popular. It was a song in Russian referring to India as a land of wonder, diamonds and pearls. The song depicts Indian life in its true colour.

JERUSALEM.—An Arab police corporal was shot dead in the old city of Jerusalem this morning.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE



WITH SLICK AND LIL LEFT ALONE ON THE BARGE, WADE CLIMBS ABOARD

9-26



THE REST TURNED YELLOW, LIL, YOU'RE STAYING!

THAT WAS CONNORS' GHOST, SLICK—I'M SCARED...



LET ME GO—WE'LL BE SEEING WADE'S GHOST NEXT!



SLICK!—LOOK!